P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,939—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1900.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

BOM BRA OF ROYAL ASIA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	K. H. Gordon	19th May.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	26th ,,
M.L. SOBRAON	7240	L. M. Wibmer	2nd June.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	9th ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	16th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	23rd ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langborne	30th ,,
* PARRAMATTA	4886	A. Symons	7th July.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. S. Parfitt	14th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Sendon	21st ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7553	E. H. Gordon	28th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	4th Aug.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900.
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,820	1st July, 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 395.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	21st May, 1900.
*SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	15th June, 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	15th July, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,080.	,, 695.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via riesse, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	25th May, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 4th May 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Ambert, to sail on or about the 30th May, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

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CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
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VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice, Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 18th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 22nd May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 24th May, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, or the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 12th June.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S.S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 26th May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 23rd May.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th May, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporito	15th June.
,, DCO. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th July.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	925	1,000
2nd ,,	325	500	525	550	600
3rd ,,	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

S.S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,900, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 19th May, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S.S. "NEWGUINEA, on or about, 10th June.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd May, 1900.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
PETERS	525	Fiedler	1st June.
SAFARI	1,432	Ahrens	8th June.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 16th May, 1900.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

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Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

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SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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ALL GUARANTEED AS MATURED SPIRITS FROM BEST DISTILLERIES.

"FINE OLD GLENLIVET."

	Ordinary Rates. Per doz. Rs. a.	Special Cash Rates. Per doz. Rs. a.
A special blend of Scotch Whisky, bottled only by ourselves, is Unequalled in age and quality	27 0	24 0

SPECIAL LIQUEUR.

A genuine ripe old Whisky	36 8	32 8

Connoisseurs will fully appreciate its mellowness.

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

Phoenix Whisky	29 0	26 0

A well-matured Spirit, exceptionally mellow to the taste.

OLD IRISH.

This is guaranteed as an old thoroughly ripe Spirit	29 0	26 0
"DIABETES" WHISKY	28 0	25 0
SPECIAL WHISKY	26 8	23 8

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TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.	MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.	MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.	PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
THOU IN OIL.	ASPARAGUS POINTES.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.	TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.	TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.	COCKS COMBS.
FRENCH SAUCES.	GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.
ASPARAGUS EXTRA FINE.	

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut ..... Rs. 2-8 Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch ..... Rs. 1-0 Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

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IMPORTER OF

HIGH CLASS STORES.

83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

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HIMALAYA ICE BOXES.

ZINC LINED and fitted with wood drainer and ICE BREAKING SPIKE.

19 by 13 by 14 inches	Rs. 18
18 by 12 by 13 ,,	,, 16.
12 by 8 by 9½ ,,	,, 10 (no Drainer)

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CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

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KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs. a.
POCKET KODAKS	22 0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS No. 1	45 0
Do. do. do. No. 2	70 0
BULL'S EYE KODAKS No. 2	36 0
Do, do. No. 4	55 0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	115 0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4	55 0

SPOOLS.

	Rs. a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. Each	1 2
,, FOLDING POCKET, No. 1 12 Exp.	2 8
Do. do. No. 2 ,,	4
,, BULL'S EYE KODAK. No. 2	3 4
Do, do. No. 4	5 0
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FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900, JUST TO HAND.

	Rs. a.
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21 0
Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32	21 0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21 0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leighton, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21 0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21 0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21 0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley	...
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32	...
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.	...
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann	...
Cold Shoulder, The 26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt	...
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.	...
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks	...
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow	...
Curefor Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.	...
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32	...
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32	...
Dejeunor (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32	...
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ	...
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Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker	...
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32	...
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers	...
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len	...
First Awekening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep	...
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson	...
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema	...
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale	...
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown	...
Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt	...
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	...
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy	...
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams	...
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader	...
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley	...
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonsrenbench	...
ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle	21 0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21 0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan	21 0
"Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21 0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner	21 0
Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare	21 0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read)	21 0

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ESPLANADE ROAD.

RECEIVED MUSICAL MILK JUGS and TABLE FLOWER VASES, which play 1 and 2 Airs, Rs. 15, Rs. 25 and Rs. 30 each,—STEFFENAUER and Co. Fort, Bombay.

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HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following

Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 ⅞ inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 ⅜ inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

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4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

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MADRAS AND LONDON.

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FOR HABITUAL CONSTIPATION.

A SIMPLE, PLEASANT, and EFFECTIVE LAXATIVE, for CHILDREN, ADULTS, and INVALIDS.

Price 12 ANNAS.

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EDISON'S PROJECTING KINETOSCOPE AND PHONOGRAPH.
TIVOLI THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, 18TH MAY, at 9 P.M.
AND
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 19TH MAY, at 9 P.M.
DOORS OPEN, AT 8-30 P.M.
A GRAND PROGRAMME of 35 PICTURES will be EXHIBITED.

SOME splendid New Views of Bombay will be exhibited by the KINETOSCOPE; also some Figures larger than life, never before seen in Bombay. During the intervals of the films, some attractive Transvaal war slides will be shown.

The ENTIRE EXHIBITION will be novel and unique, and will afford such an entertainment as has never before been presented in Bombay.

☞ NOTE THE PRICES OF ADMISSION.

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Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform and Children under 12 half price to the first three classes.

Reserved seats can be booked on the day previous to either performance at THANAWALLA'S Cycle Works, Kalbadevi Road, or until 4 p.m. on the day of performance at the Theatre.

F. B. THANAWALLA,
Electrical Engineer, City and Guilds of London Institute.

S. S. "EDEN HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chalet or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS, AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 17th May, 1900.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD., NOTICE.

I HAVE ASSUMED CHARGE OF THIS BRANCH during Mr. F. D. STRANACK'S ABSENCE on LEAVE.

By Order,
(Sd.,) C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay, 17th May, 1900.

THE DAMODAR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the OFFICES of the Damodar Lakhmidas Mills Co. Ld., have been REMOVED from No. 10, Church Gate Street, to No. 21 and 21a Esplanade Road.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, The Damodar Mills Company, Limited.

Bombay, 15th May, 1900.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

OPENING OF THE SECUNDERABAD-BASAR SECTION OF THE HYDERABAD-GODAVERY VALLEY RAILWAY FOR PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

THE PUBLIC are INFORMED that the Southern portion of the Metre Gauge Section of this Railway from Secunderabad to Basar will be OPENED for Passenger traffic on and from WEDNESDAY, the 16th of May, 1900. This section is already opened for Goods traffic.

All passengers from the broad gauge lines will have to change carriages at Secunderabad, from where the metre gauge trains start.

At present there will be only one Up and one Down Mixed train running between Secunderabad and Basar.

The Up Mixed train will leave Secunderabad at 6-30, arrive at Kamaredi at 11-35, leave at 12, arrive at Indur at 14-35, leave at 15-10 and arrive at Basar at 16-3.

The Down Mixed train will leave Basar at 8-0, arrive at Indur at 9-17, leave at 9-35, arrive at Kamaredi at 11-55, leave at 12-20 and arrive at Secunderabad at 17-45.

For further particulars application should be made to the Station Masters or the Traffic Manager at Secunderabad.

W. PENDLEBURY,
Agent and Manager.

Agent and Manager's Office, Secunderabad, Dated 15th May, 1900.

LAWSON'S
LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

SOFT MELLOW FLAVOUR.
Quality and Age Guaranteed.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE PORCELAIN, PLATED, ENAMELLED, AND GLASSWARE, KEROSINE LAMPS, &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq. Official Assignee, H. C., and of Messrs. Fakeer Mahomed Bharmal Khoja, Mahomed Fakeer Mahomed Khoja and Gulamhuscin Fakeer Mahomed Khoja, traded as glass and crockeryware merchants, in the name of Fakeer Mahomed Bharmal & Co., and also in the name of F. M. Bharmal & Co., insolvents, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th instant at 2 p.m., at the insolvent's shop and godowns in Sheikh Memon Street (opposite the Lohar Chawl), consisting quantity of enamelled and porcelain ware, cups, saucers, plates, jugs, dishes, tiffin baskets dinner sets, teapots & pans, sauce pans, grid irons, basins, flower vases, garden pots, hanging table, bracket, wall and standard lamps, chandeliers, candlesticks, cotton wicks, brass burners, lo nis, chimneys, lamp fittings, plated spoons and forks, table cutlery, cruet-stands, breakfast frames, toast racks, butter and sugar pots, biscuit boxes, muffineers, coffee pots, kerosine stoves, glasses, tumblers, decanters, water goglets, jars, spare shades, globes, panorama balls, tables, cupboards, benches, shelvings, &c., &c.

SALE OF GOLD AND PEARL ORNAMENTS.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd, at inst. 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale-Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bai Rahmabai, wife of Haji Mahomed Haji Osmann Kadwani, the following ornaments:—

1 gold jarmar of 15 pieces with pearls.
2 marsa jadao poli and chid jadao with pearls.
1 joomna solid.
1 gold jalavali jarmar.
3 gold jer of 350 beads.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 18th May, 1900.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PEG MEASURES.—Reversible. Full "Peg" one side, half "peg" the other. Britannia Metal, Rs. 5-8. Electro-plate on Nickel Silver, gilt inside, Rs. 9-8. Sterling Silver, gilt inside in leather covered, velvet lined case, Rs. 28-8.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every lady, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

DESPATCH BOXES of Sound English make, strong and durable to hand. Also Steel Trunks by Short, Short & Co., in three sizes, at reduced prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE.—Surgeon Lt.-Colonel, D. N. PARAKH'S HOUSE in Sakar Pathar Road, Lonauli. Apply to OWNER at Lonauli, for particulars.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION.—Opposite Messrs. James & Co., Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. PITMAN'S SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING TAUGHT within two months with full satisfaction. Pitman's certificates guaranteed. Situations given to pupils when ready. Full particulars as to fees, &c., and the highest bonafide Press and other opinions can be obtained on application.

LADIES' AND GENTS' SILK SCARFS AND TIES.—Now showing in our New Premises, opposite Clock Tower. The latest styles. Mafeking Wide Knit Scarfs from Rs. 2-8 each. A large Stock just landed.—ASQUITH and LORD, Esplanade Road (opposite Clock Tower).

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150 O, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

RECEIVED Gold, Silver and Metal Keyless Lever Watches by John Barrell, Rs. 200 to Rs. 16.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

FLAT.—WANTED immediately small Flat, Colaba Causeway or neighbourhood. Address stating rent.—"G.," care of this Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

£2,200,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1899 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book fo Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office and all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

MEMBERSHIP of BOMBAY ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON is OPEN to the Public. For advantages offered and full particulars, please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographic to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen Empress of India, Fort, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 18. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

TO LET.—In GYMKHANA CHAMBERS, Wanby Road, one suite of Rooms East End, second floor, Rent Rs. 130, and two middle suites of Rooms on the ground floor, Rent Rs. 80 each. Apply to Mr. BILIMORIA, Victoria Buildings, Fort.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Walkeshwar.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—The THIRD FLAT of the PHEROZE BUILDING, next to Yacht Club Chambers commanding excellent view of the harbour. For Rent and other particulars, apply to Mr. ARDESHIR BHICAJI PATELL, care of A. Bhicaji & Co., Jewellers, Apollo Bunder.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c, Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription. Rs. 14 per year including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings Charing Cross, London.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 7; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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MUSICAL PAPER WEIGHTS, Rs. 15. Musical Lady's Fancy Jewellery Boxes with lock and key, Rs. 10 and Rs. 60.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

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Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
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Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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NOTES.

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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SCUNDPOLICY,
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Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazett," Bombay

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned the following consisting of a collection of figures of wild and domestic animals, bentwood sofas, arm and light chairs by Jacob Joseph Kahn, ladies' fans, albums, ladies' work boxes, dressing case and companions, centre pieces, wall brackets, clocks, and time-pieces, desd boxes, etc.

The property is on view.

SALE OF 200 BAGS RANGOON HULWA RICE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th instant at 2 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock Jetty shed by order of Hajee Noormahomed Aboo Talab and on account and at the risk of Sha Vursung Chamsey.

Ex S. S. Brighton.

200 Bags mill cleaned Rangoon Hulwa Rice.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF 500 BAGS SOLPAT VENA RICE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Victoria Dock in godowns No. 5 and 6 by order of Mr. Dewji Vussonji and on account and at the risk of Sha Kesrichund Govindji.

Ex S. S. Glantor.

500 Bags Solpat Vena Rice in bags of about 8 maunds.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 21st inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands.

1 mahogany grand cottage piano, by Schneider, in good order.

1 ebonized cottage piano, by Focke Fils Aine, Paris.

1 half-plate camera, by Lancaster, with Dalmyer lens and tripod and accessories complete.

On account of the concerned, ex S. S. Astoria.—

2 barrels H. S. spindle oil.
1 barrel climax spindle oil
1 barrel champion spindle oil

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mahomadally Kurrimbhoy—

MOOLLA 802 E. E. 3267 1-6—6 Cases Brass Spirit Lamps ex S S Hispania.

MOOLLA 789 E. E. 3222 1-5—5Cases Toy Pistols ex S.S. Clan McKenzie.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Khakeebhoy Padumsee ex S. S. Imperator—

K. P. 1451 54—4 Cases Class shades.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Fakir Mahomed Bharmulla & Co. ex S S Clan Ranald—

F. M. B. S. S. 1—1 Cask earthen ware consisting of Tea, coffee, and Breakfast cups, and saucers, Muffins, slops, sugars, milks, Tea pots, egg cups, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

Several new and second hand bicycles by different makers.
1 showy grey Arab horse, quiet in harness.
1 second hand office shigram in good order.
1 second hand victoria, with lamps.
1 strong built mail phaeton.
1 light open carriage by Lawrence, in good order.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at "Harbour View," Colaba Causeway (3rd floor), on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., the valuable and handsome French polished black wood and teakwood household furniture, also bamboo and cane furniture, a sweet-toned square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Suehne, superior table and wall ornaments, handsome China and bronze vases, hanging and table lamps, first-rate pictures, Indian carpets, wearing apparel, books, hand-sewing machines, glassware, crockery, gent's and lady's saddles, compasses, bull terrier dog, etc., the property of the late R. W. LIEBSCHWAGER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view,

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th May, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

SUIT No. 610 OF 1894.

Jan Mahomed Haji Abd Suttar
vs.
Haji Abdula Hajee Abd Suttar.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the receiver appointed in the above Suit, the following properties:—

LOT No. 5.—THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or fazandari ground with the messuage tenement, or dwelling-house or stable erected and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay at Chunam Kiln or Attar Moholla, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 105 square yards and two-eighths of a square yard, be the same, little more or less and bounded as follows:—Fronting on the north side thereof, that is to say, on or towards the north by the public road called or known by the name of Chunam Kiln or Attar Moholla Street, on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the east by the public water passage, and on or towards the west by the house of Ali Mia Gowli, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 187, and was formerly in the occupation of Omer Nurani, and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Jan Mahomed Hajee Abd Suttar and Hajee Abdulla Hajee Abd Suttar.

LOT No. 6.—TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, whereof Church or Cathedral of N. S. de Esperance is the Fazandar, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate on the eastern side of the street formerly called Don Tad 2nd Row, and now Jackeria Musjid Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Fazandar under No. 32, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2103, and Street Nos. 593, 595, and 597, containing by admeasurement 163 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the said street formerly called Don Tad 2nd Row and now Jackeria Musjid Street, on the north by the house of Mahomed Meeya Gorakkar, and on the south by the property of Kazi Abdool Hoosein bin Kazi Noor Mahomed Porebunderi, which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Hawabi but the same are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Haji Abdula Hajee Abd Suttar and Jan Mahomed Hajee Abd Suttar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned, or to Messrs Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, Solicitors to the receiver.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba in Messrs Canji Purbat and Co's Jatha, by their order and on account and risk of Mistry Mohanji Currumsy.

100 fulli Pressed bales Sindh-Punjab machine-ginned cotton (fine).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. Merwan Khodadad Irani, and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Memon Issack Abdul Sattar Nuranee the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon containing by admeasurement of 7667 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 351 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward Nos. 162, (1), 161A, 166, 163 (1) 163 (2) 163 (3) 163 (4) and Street Nos. 106 A, 110, 111, 116, 118, 117, 114, 113 B, 113 C, situate at Soparibag Road, Parel, on the west side of the Public Road leading from Bombay to Mahim and formerly in the registration sub-district of Mandvi but now in that of Bombay and bounded on the east by the said public Road leading from Bombay to Mahim on the west by the property of Chursiji Nacroji Wadia on the north by the property of Abba Bhikha and on the south by the property of Jaitha Varji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods &c.,

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 Handsome Victoria in very good order.
1 Strong built Miniature Broughan.
1 Second hand Office Shigram in good order.
1 Grey Arab, 14-2, quiet in harness.
1 Bay Pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Cow in milk with calf and 1 bullock.
1 Second hand English Landau in good condition, by Kesterton and Co.
1 chest nut waler 15 1 hand quiet in harness.
The property of Mr. T. J. Ward.
1 Strong brougham with Bay Waler Gelding and Harness.

AUCTION SALE OF 590 BALES OF COTTON.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba in the Jatha of Premjee Hurjee by order of Joharmull Sharmull and an account and risk of The Hope Mill Limited.

200 Full pressed Bales of Cotton pressed in Bombay lying at Chunna Ramjees Press.

100 Full pressed Bales Khundva Cooton in Chunda Ramjees D. Godown.

103 Full pressed Bales Campty Cotton in Chunda Ramjees D Godown.

103 Full pressed Bales Phoolgaum Cotton in Chunda Ramjees D Godown.

87 Full pressed Bales Yeotwal Berar District Cotton in Chunda Ramjees D Godown.

The Hope mills have their stamps on the Bales.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR TYPISTS STUDENTS, CLERKS, &c.

SALE OF TYPEWRITERS.

ON SATURDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale rooms at 3 p.m., on account and risk of the concerned a consignment of 13 Typewriting machines consisting of:

Ajax, Hartford, Hammond William's Remington, Barlock, Smith Premier, Munson Densmore Typewriting Desk.

The above machines are in capital working order.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th May, 1900.

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GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG..... "	0 12
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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden st...ings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers, and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, discharges, gleet, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA, whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA are Trade Marks registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous and functional debility, waste of vitality, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, discharges, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free for six penny stamps (English or Colonial). Address—NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Claremont Sq., London, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for above medicines.

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SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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NOTICES.

NOTICE.
MATHERAN.
PLAGUE MEASURES.

ATTENTION is invited to the orders of Governmen in the "Government Gazette" of the 12th October, 1899.
2. (a) Parsons other than owners and tenants of private Bungalows and Residents in Hotels in Matheran and (b) all servants and attendants, who come from infected areas are liable to detention in a Quarantine Camp unless provided with the certificates specifide in the Government Orders.
3. These certificates should be procured from the Local Plague Authorities.

M. COLLIE, Major, I. M. S,
Superintendent, Matheran.
31st March, 1900.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1900 contains much new and valuable information brought up-to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up-to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 28m. High water, 1-8m., 2-1a. Low water, 6-57m., 7-54a.
Tivoli Theatre, Projecting Kinetoscope and Phonograph, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Sabarmati left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Eden Hall entered and the s. s. Okhla and s. s. Glend Turret left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per (extra) s. s. Bormida, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow.

GYMKHANA HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.—The draw for the Hockey Tournament will take place at the Gymkhana to-day (Friday), at 6 p.m.

"PESSIMISM."—A Captain Crowe, R. A., has set to music a remarkably comic song by the inimitable "Subaltern" (Lieutenant A. A. Irvine, S. C.) one of our war correspondents in the Chitral and the writer of many amusing sketches and jingles. To say that the words are worthy of the "Subaltern" and that the music is fully appropriate is praise indeed.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Roberts again charged Nowroji Manekji Fitter, a Parsee, with the murder of a Madrasi woman named Bastian, on the night of the 16th April last, at Parel. The facts of the case have already been reported. Mr. Yorke Smith, acting Public Prosecutor, led the evidence, which was similar to that recorded by the coroner at the inquest. The accused was then formally committed to the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before M. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Choake charged Gunpat Balloo with criminal breach of trust in respect of a crossed cheque on the National Bank for Rs. 374 and Rs. 31 in cash. Mr. Carl Humel, the complainant stated that the accused was a peon in the firm of which he was assistant manager. Yesterday he gave accused the cheque and money to pay into the Bank of Bombay. The man having failed to return between three and four o'clock in the afternoon he gave information of the occurrence to the police, who found the accused in his room the worse for liquor and recovered the cheque and Rs. 25 in cash. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday before Mr. W. C. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, Fakira Nursi a servant, lately in the employ of Mr. R. Maidment, Assistant Collector of Customs, was charged with the theft of silver ornaments and clothing, of the value of Rs. 40 belonging to his master and an ayah, named Esperance, in the service of the same gentleman. The evidence showed that the accused was employed as a table-boy by the complainant. On Wednesday morning he was found fault with and dismissed. While he was leaving, his bundles were searched and the stolen property was discovered concealed among his clothes. The matter was reported to the police, and he was arrested. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. C. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mahadeo Kondia, aged twelve years, and Dhondia Pandu, aged twenty-two years, were charged, the first with the theft of silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 35, belonging to a Hindu woman, named Sakubai; and the second with dishonestly disposing of the same. The complainant resided at Dongri with the second accused, who was her nephew. On the 12th April last she put a pair of silver anklets and two pairs of silver toe rings in a box in the presence of her nephew, but subsequently she missed them. Suspecting her nephew to have a hand in the theft she reported the matter to the police and in the course of their inquiries the two accused were arrested. The ornaments were traced to a marwari to whom they had been pledged by the accused for Rs. 16. The first accused was sentenced to receive twelve stripes, while the second, who had three previous convictions against him, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

THE EXPLOSION AT THE ICE FACTORY.

YESTERDAY afternoon, the coroner, concluded his inquiry, at the Maharani Ice Factory, Fort, regarding the death of Sunder Toori, aged forty years, who was lately employed as a muccadum in the factory.

Dinshaw Rustomji Ghadiali, a fitter employed in the factory, deposed that at 10 p.m. on the 2nd instant he inspected the pipes in order to see whether there was a leakage. He was informed by a cooly that a salt water pipe was leaking from the joint. He was considering as to what he should do to stop the leakage, when suddenly a quantity of steam came on burning his right arm. He came out of the room, and proceeded in a victoria to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital for treatment. He heard no explosion when he emerged from the room. He did not know the deceased. Witness was a new man, and it was the first day of his attendance at the factory. Since that day he did not return to work owing to illness. He saw the deceased and two other muccadums at the hospital suffering from burns. He did not know how he himself and the others got burnt. He saw no flames. A labourer, named Krishna, was standing near witness and showed him the leakage. During the day he cleaned the other pipes by means of an iron bar. He tested the joints of these pipes and found that there was no leakage. Ether might probably have escaped while cleaning the pipes. It was six o'clock in the evening when he finished cleaning the pipes and refitting the joints. There were three or four cocoanut-oil lamps hanging on the ceiling. They were all burning. He did not see any lamp brought there when his arm was burnt. There were two hand-lamps burning near the engine, which was then working. The engineer gave order to witness to clean the pipes. After they had been cleaned the engineer was satisfied that there was no leakage.

Framji Temoolji Dubash said he was a second class engineer and worked as chief engineer in the Maharani Ice Factory. On the night in question he started the engine and then left for the machine-room to get a spanner. While he was there he heard the noise of an explosion. He returned to the engine-room and shut off the ether and the steam valves. He put out the flames by pouring buckets of water. He saw the flames issuing from the ether cap. He saw the deceased and three other persons sitting in the compound of the factory with burns on their persons. A police sepoy took them away in a victoria to the hospital. When he was away from the engine, he first heard the explosion. He knew that a leakage was discovered in the salt water pipe. The assistant engineer knew that there was a leakage in the salt water pipe. He did not hear the assistant engineer tell any one to get a light. He did not know that the man Laxmon Shivram now lying in the hospital was asked to get a light. There was only leakage from the salt water pipe and not from the ether cap. He did not know that a naked lighted lamp was brought into the engine-room. There is a strict order not to bring a naked lighted lamp into the engine-room. If the light was brought in the engine-room, the ether vapour might ignite. If any hard substance got into the ether cap, it would cause a friction.

Maneckshaw Dossabhai Vatchha, second class engineer, said he worked as night engineer in the factory. He felt a burning sensation on his face. The last witness came and shut off the ether and the steam valves. Before he heard the explosion he saw no one with a light. The explosion might have been caused by some hard substance in the pump. There were no other lights in the factory except two cocoanut oil lamps that were hung up on the ceiling and a lamp that the engineer had.

Mr. J. D. E. Ingle, First Inspector of Factories in Bombay, said he had heard the evidence and examined the premises of the factory. He had had the ether valve pointed out to him, which at the time of the explosion was slightly open. This led witness to believe that the ether gas after passing through the pump chamber escaped into the open air through the cap, which admittedly was open at the time, and that the air in the room was more or less charged or impregnated with the gas and that a naked light brought into the room near the open cap caused the ignition or explosion of the impregnated air which conveyed the flame into the other pump. As the assistant engineer had admitted that the engine had been working only a few minutes and was making only thirty revolutions per minute witness was not inclined to believe that friction caused the ignition of the ether gas.

The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from severe burns which he had received by an explosion in the Maharani Ice Factory, the result of an escape of ether gas which had probably been ignited by a naked lamp, but who it was that brought the lamp there was no evidence to show

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BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT 1900.

THE Bombay Improvement Trust yesterday issued its administration report for year 1899-1900.

The chief events marking the progress of the operations of the Board during the past twelve months were —the notification of two new street schemes for laying out the northern portion of the island; raising the first loan; the sanction of Government to the first improvement scheme; and the commencement of buildings for the accommodation of the poorer and working classes at Agripada.

The establishment has been continuously engaged with the revision of the schemes notified in the previous year (involving the survey and investigation of numerous alternatives consequent on the representations made in reply to notices) and with the work of the administration of the large properties vested in the Board.

LIST OF SCHEMES.

2 The schemes notified up to date are as follows:—
1 Schemes opening out and ventilating congested parts of the Native Town and reconstructing insanitary areas.
Scheme No. I.—The First Nagpada Improvement Scheme E. Ward.
Scheme No. II—Street scheme from Queen's Road to the Carnac Bridge for Chakla, Market and Dhobi Talao Sections of Ward C.
Scheme No. III.—Street scheme from Queen's Road to Elphinstone Bridge for Wards B, C & D.
III. Schemes designed to provide fresh space for building to relive overcrowding in congested parts.
Scheme No. IV.—The Gowalia Tank Street Scheme, Ward D.
Scheme No. V. The Dadar-Matunga, Street Scheme, Sion and Mahim Sections of Wards F and G.
Scheme No. VI.—The Matunga-Sion Street Scheme, Sion Section of Ward F.

SCHEMES FOR CONGESTED AREAS AND THE EXPANSION OF THE CITY.

The execution of the schemes of the first of these two classes necessarily involves the displacement of a considerable population. The poorer and working classes so displaced will be accommodated in dwellings to be erected by the Board as far as possible in the same vicinity; others will be provided for in the areas to be dealt with by the schemes included in the second of the two classes. The purpose of these latter schemes is to provide space for the expansion of the City and to encourage and largely develop the migration of the population to the suburbs which is already in progress on a considerable scale. The overcrowding which is so great an evil in a large part of the city will it is hoped thereby be materially lessened.

REVISION OF BUILDING REGULATIONS.

An important aid to this result is the enforcement of more stringent regulations relating to the height of buildings in streets and the minimum amount of air space to be provided in connection with dwelling houses. The present regulations are in these respects unquestionably defective. The matter lies at the root of the evil of overcrowding, and the Board have made a representation to the Corporation and Government urging the necessity for bringing the regulations as applied alike to buildings to be erected, re-erected or materially altered, into line with the most recent examples of the requirements of recognised sanitary principles. Government have replied suggesting the appointment of a Joint Committee to consider the question. The matter is still before the Corporation.

SYNOPSIS OF FINANCES OF SCHEMES IN THE AGGREGATE.

Together the six schemes deal with a total area of nearly 6 1-2 million square yards (1,340 acres or a little more than 2 square miles), of which nearly 6 million square yards has to be acquired and constructed or filled in and reclaimed and laid out with wide roads on a systematic plan. The entire cost is estimated at about Rs. 3 1-4 crores and the proposals embrace the construction of in all nearly 30 miles of new streets, and the provision of two parks or recreation grounds of 48 and 32 acres in area, respectively. It is estimated that after improvement deducting for roads and parks, there will remain at the disposal of the Board for re-sale or lease for building purposes a net-area of 4 3-4 milion square yards of land, the average cost of which, including the improvements, will not have exceeded Rs. 63-4 square yard.

STATISTICS OF EXPANSION OF THE CITY IN PAST.

This general statement affords the promise of financial success in the operations as a whole, and with a return of normal conditions as regards the seasons, if not as regards public health, which may confidently be hoped for, it does not appear that this promise should be very long in fulfilment though progress must necessarily be gradual and extend over some years. That this is not a too sanguine view is shown by the statistics of building extension in the past. In the 10 years ending 1897 it is estimated that there was an extension of building within the City covering an area of nearly 3 million square yards (including 874,000 square yards occupied by factories). The tendency to migrate to the suburbs already alluded to which has been so largely developed by the plague epidemics, the operations contemplated by the Board for dealing with insanitary overcrowded areas and the enforcement of regulations restricting the height of buildings and the provision of ample air spaces in connection therewith, will, together, tend to a still larger occupation of fresh areas, and the provision made by the projects of the Board already formulated appears by no means excessive.

An index map in four sheets numbered I to IV showing the location of the several schemes is attached.

PROGRESS WITH SCHEMES DURING YEAR.

A description of each of the first four schemes was given in the last administration report, and it is only necessary to briefly refer to the progress made with each during the year.

Scheme No. I.—The First Nagpada Improvement Scheme.—The revision of this scheme was completed in April 1899, and full particulars, including those relating to the proposals for re-construcing the area, were given in the report of last year. The project was submitted to Government in two sections. The first submitted on 23rd May 1899 comprised the plans and estimates for the dwellings for 2,600 of the poorer and working classes to be displaced by the execution of this scheme. The estimate amounted to Rs. 5,43,000 and provided for 17 ranges of chawls, 5 to be erected within the area comprised in the scheme and 12 on the Trustees' Estate at Agripada. The second submitted on 18th July 1899 comprised the complete scheme estimated to cost Rs. 26,52,797 (including Rs. 5,43,100 for chawls). The sanction of Government to the plans and estimates for the chawls was received on 2nd September and to the scheme as a whole on the 6th September 1899.

PROPOSAL TO ACQUIRE PROPERTIES BY AGREEMENT.

On receipt of sanction the Board issued notices to owners declaring that that there was no intention of disturbing any of the occupants of houses in the areas until the new building in first Nagpada and Agripada to be erected by them were ready, and inviting owners to treat for sale of their properties by private agreement.

REVISION OF PLANS OF CHAWLS.

In the meantime the plans and estimates for the chawls were thoroughly revised by the Engineer with reference to the criticism they had undergone when before Government and while awaiting sanction and were considered by a Special Committee of the Board. The general design was adhered to, but the details were more fully elaborated and modifications were introduced into the arrangement in block plan and by adopting ordinary brick walls instead of the concrete partitions originally proposed from motives of economy The height of the top storey was increased and verandahs added so as to make all three floors exactly similar. The revised estimate for the six ranges to be erected at Agripada affording accommodation for 1,700 adults and 19 rooms for shops, amounts to Rs. 2,15,125 or within the sanctioned amount (Rs. 2,61,314). A proposal by the Engineer to use Australian wood "Karri" in one of the blocks as an experiment was also approved. This will effect a further economy.

PROGRESS WITH CHAWLS.

The work of constructing the chawls is in progress departmentally. At the close of the year fairly satisfactory progress had been made with four of the blocks at Agripada.

ACQUISITION OF PROPERTIES UNDER THE ACT,

In the case of the largest property to be acquired in first Nagpada, the negotiations for purchase were practically concluded at the close of the year. In the other cases the attempts to acquire the properties within the area of the scheme by agreement not having proved successful. Government, at the instance of the Board, notified the properties for acquisition under the Act, and by a resolution, dated 7th March 1900, directed the Collector to take order under the Land Acquisition Act in respect thereof. The farther progress with the scheme now awaits the proceedings of the Collector.

AIR ANALYSIS.

In connection with the first Nagpada Improvement Scheme, the Board considered it of great importance to obtain actual data of the extent of the air pollution by a bacteriolozical chemical examination of the atmospheric and ground air in the district as it now exists. Major W. B. Bannerman, M.D., I.M.S., Superintendent of the Plague Research Laborrtory, kindly undertook the necessary investigation, and has furnished a report of the results obtained to date from the examination of the ground air.

Scheme No. II.—Street Scheme for Chakla, Market and Dhobi Talao Sections of Ward C, which provides for a new line of street from the Queen's Road, north of the Marine Lines station, to the foot of Carnac Bridge and four cross streets traversing the area lying between the Esplanade Cross Road and New Hanuman Lane.—The revision of this project consequent on the representation made by the Corporation and the replies to notices served on owners, engaged the attention of the Improvements Committee on several occasions during the year. Under their directions four alternative schemes were investigated and they held two meetings on the ground and inspected the whole area extending from the Queen's Road to the G. I. P. Railway and including Mandvi Koliwada. The areas dealt with are deplorably in need of improvement and will benefit enormously by being opened out to the western breeze and reconstructed as proposed. The conclusions the Committee have arrived at in a report formulated at the end of the year remain to be considered by the Board.

Scheme No. III.—Street Scheme from the Queen's Road at Chaupati to Elphinstone Bridge for Wards B, C and D.—This project, which is perhaps the most important of those notified by reason of its central position and the wide extent of the area it will benefit, has been the subject of entire resurvey and reconsideration. The Improvements Committee held two meetings on the ground to consider the objections raised to the original alignment and the possibility of altering the line to avoid the most serious of the difficulties encountered. The matter is still under their consideration, and pending a decision discussion of the nature of the alternatives must necessarily be deferred.

Scheme No. IV.—The Gowalia Tank Scheme Ward D.—The revision of this scheme was undertaken while the enquiries consequent on the dissents and representations in respect of schemes No. II and III were being made. It will provide sites for the erection of houses for the better classes displaced by scheme No. III, and its execution is desirable as a prelude to that scheme. The project, moreover, affords the promise of being a source of profit, and will thereby strengthen the resources of the Board. In this instance also the revision of the scheme involved the investigation of a number of alternatives in all four alternative plans for carrying out the scheme were worked out in detail and considered. As finally revised and submitted to Government for sanction in December 1899, the project is estimated to cost Rs. 21,04,685, which includes provision for filling in the Gowalia Tank. In all 10,623 feet of new streets are to be made, the width of the two most important being 60 feet and the others 40 feet. The main road traverses the whole area from the level crossing at Churney Road to the junction of Gibbs and Pedder Roads with the Gowalia Tank Road, and will form the main route from the Fort and south to Breach Candy, Cumballa Hill, and western portion of Walkeshwar. The area traversed by this and the other roads, which is to be acquired and laid out for building purposes, is very considerable. It is now mostly vacant and is shut in by trees and cultivation, and is only accessible by privately owned passages.

PROPOSALS FOR DEALING WITH RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE PROPERTIES.

In revising this scheme very careful consideration was given to objections raised to the acquisition of properties on the grounds that such properties are either—
(1) Temples or edifices consecrated to religious uses.
(2) Charitable trust properties or properties devoted to charitable purposes.

The conclusions adopted by the Board were that properties of the "first" of these two classes should be entirely exempt and left to the full enjoyment of the improvements in their surroundings effected by the scheme; and that as regards those of the second class, while the interests concerned should receive every possible consideration, the interests of the Board should be safeguarded in case of any of the properties hereaftor ceasing to be used for charitable purposes. To give effect to such an arrangement it is proposed to acquire the land on which the several properties are situated at its present market value and relet it, on repayment thereof, on perpetual lease at a nominal ground rent with conditions giving the Board the right to resume, in case of the property at any time ceasing to be used for purely charitable purposes, on payment for the land of its present market value and for the buildings which may then exist thereon, their value to be determined by arbitration or otherwise. Under this arrangement these properties will remain entirely undisturbed so long as they continue to be used for purely charitable purposes and they too will for the same period have the free enjoyment of the improvement of their surroundings due to the wide roads and laying out of the area.

The scheme is still before Government, who have deferred sanction pending the disposal of a representation made by the Parsi Punchayet in regard to certain of their properties affected by the scheme. This representation has been before the Improvements Committee, whose report thereon will shortly be considered by the Board.

Scheme No. V.—The Dadar-Matunga Street Scheme, Sion and Mahim Sections of Wards F and G. This scheme which was notified on 14th September, 1899, contemplates laying out for building purposes a large area on the North of the City at present vacant. The tract is traversed from end to end by both the G. I. P. and B. B. and I. C. I. Railways and there are suburban stations at convenient intervals. It is moreover within easy reach of an extension of the existing tramway system. The area, which is now chiefly rice fields is to be filled in and laid out with a complete net work of roads to be gradually undertaken a little in advance of the demand for building sites. Two extensive or recreation areas are proposed, one of 48 and the other of 32 acres in areas. The land being at present purely agricultural can be purchased at a low rate and when filled in and laid out as intended, will probably command a price considerably in excess of its cost. The project is of the general character referred to in paragraph 3, its purpose being to provide sites for the expansion of the City and thereby relieve congested areas. The approximate cost of the project is Rs. 74,61,400.

Scheme No. VI.—The Matunga-Sion Street Scheme, Sion Section of Ward F.—This project, notified on the 10th October, 1899, is similar in character to Scheme No. V. and deals with a vacant area to the north of that scheme and east of the G. I. P. Railway which forms its western boundary. There has been a considerable amount of building in the last few years in this area, a number of suburban residences having been erected without any system, which is also the case in the area comprised in Scheme No. V. The area is to be filled in and laid out by a series of east and west parallel roads connected by a main line of road running north and south to join in with the system of roads for Scheme No. V. The cost of the entire scheme is estimated at Rs. 40,98,040.

THE RE-SURVEY OF THE ISLAND.

In connection with these two last named schemes the Board have undertaken an entire re-survey of the northern portion of the island. The existing maps are now 30 years old and besides being out of date are on too small a scale to be of service for the purposes of the schemes to be undertaken by the Board. In the first instance application was made to the Surveyor-General of India to arrange for the work, but as he was unable to undertake it, the Board decided on employing Mr. C. E. Tapsell, (until recently on the Survey of India Staff, as Superintendent of the Bombay Forest Survey) for the work. In the first instance, the re-survey is to embrace the area north of a line drawn east and west across the island a little north of Parel Station (Lat 19°0'30") This area measures about 6 1-2 square miles and embraces in all 130 sheets, each including an area of 1,600 and 880. The survey is to be plotted on a scale of 40 feet to an inch. The area embraces the whole of the areas included in Schemes V and VI which would in any case have had to be re-surveyed before the schemes can be revised. The survey began on 1st February and has made satisfactory progress. It is proposed to gradually extend it further south as may, from time to time, be found to be necessary to embrace areas, the present maps of which are out of date and defective owing to fresh building, new roads &c., &c,

RECLAMATION SCHEMES.

Two questions in connection with proposals for reclaiming parts of the foreshore have engaged the attention of the Board during the year. The first relates to the western foreshore and arose in connection with a request from private owner for permission to reclaim to seaward of a property in the Nepean Sea Road. The Board think it desirable to encourage reclamation in this locality by private enterprise, but considered it necessary to formulate a general scheme and to require that all applications shall be in conformity therewith. The plans for a complete project prepared under the orders of Government in 1892 for reclaiming the foreshore from the Hindu burial ground at Walkeshwar to the Warden Road at the foot of the Gowalia Tank Road (see Index Mar, Sheet No. III) were accordingly referred to the Engineer for revision with a view to its being notified, after the sanction of Government has been obtained, that the Board are prepared to receive applications for the right to reclaim on conditions to be laid down. The plans was received from the Engineer just before the close of the year, and will shortly be taken into consideration.

COLABA FORESHORE.

The second question relates to a scheme for an experimental piece of reclamation on the Colaba forestore between the foot of the south approach of the Wodehouse Bridge and the Panday Sanitarium.

This portion of the foreshore is sheltered from the force of the sea and requires no heavy works to protect the outer face: the depth of filling required is small and the position near the Fort, close to the B. B. & C. I. Railway Terminus and to the Tramway Terminus and with a westerly frontage right on the sea, is excellent. The area is within the district served by the shone Sewerage System, and the Reclamation would of itself be a great sanitary improvement as there are frequent complaints regarding the smells, etc., from this part of the foreshore.

The project has been surveyed in detail and the cost of the works including roads, etc., is estimated at Rs. 3,96 370 or, with allowance for establishment and supervision, Rs. 4,36,007.

The roads provided for include a road 50 feet wide along the whole length of sea front and six 40-fee cross-roads giving frontages for building sites. It it intended that the buildings to be erected on these cross-roads shall be set 20 feet back from the line of the street so as to give ample space for the free perflation of the sea breeze.

It is proposed to reserve as an open space the area at the south end of the reclamation. It measures 12,372 square yards, or rather more than 2½ acres, and forms a square one side of which is already built upon, two sides will afford valuable building frontages and the fourth is open to the sea. This square will be available as a play or recreation ground and should form a great attraction to the locality.

The entire area of the reclamation measures 81,323 square yards (16·8 acres), and the cost per square yard gross is thus a little over Rs. 5 1-2 including roads. Deducting for the open space (12,372 square yards) and area occupied by roads (22,011 square yards) the net area available for building will be 46,940 square yards and the cost per square yard met will be Rs. 9·4. If in addition to the foregoing allowances 1-3rd is deducted for free garden spaces to be allowed with each plot, the gross cost per square yard of net building area would be Rs. 14·1 per square yard.

Possessing the advantages of situation already referred to and laid out as proposed with wide air spaces and liberal allowance of free garden spaces, it is probable that the sites would be rapidly taken up for building purposes, and the Board has passed a Resolution under Section 33 of the Act that it is expedient to reclaim the area referred to. This is necessary as a preliminary step only. The scheme will hereafter have to be formally notified with full estimate of the cost and anticipated profits.

In the meantime a map showing the area proposed to be reclaimed has been forwarded to Government, as required by the Act, for the purposes of determining with reference to the area of fire from the Batteries in limits (if any) within which no building shall be erected within the area.

POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEMES.

In September 1899 a representation was received from Government, under Section 38 of the Act, to the effect that accommodation is required for the Superintendent, E. Division, an Inspector, a Constable, and offices, &c., in the First Nagpada District. The representation suggested a particular site for the purpose, such site being part of the area to be acquired by the Board for the purposes of the First Nagpada Improvement Scheme. This made it necessary for the Board to suggest special conditions for the adjustment of the value of the ground to be occupied as the case is one not provided for by the Act, A proposal for an equitable arrangement was made and the Board, subject to its acceptance by Government, passed a resolution directing a scheme for the accommodation required to be made. Plans and estimates have since been prepared and their disposal awaits the decision of Government which has not yet been received.

A further representation has been received and is under consideration for a scheme for the accommodation of certain of the Police at Chaupati or within the area comprised in the Gowalia Tank Scheme.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE BOARD'S RESOURCES.

The improvement of lands vested in the Board.

Schedule C. Lands...No work of this kind was actually carried out by the Board in connection with Schedule C. lands, but the construction of the roads at Chaupati by Government on behalf of the Board was practically completed and paid for and and the laying of fire mains and fixing hydrants in connection with the Trustees' Cotton Green at Colaba was also paid for the work having been previously executed by Government. Government also undertook the construction of two cross roads at the north end of the Trustees' Hornby Road Plot, it having been agreed that the cost thereof should be shared by the Board in the proportion of the length of the frontage owned by the abutting on the roads to the length of the frontage owned by Government. The Trustees's share of the cost on this basis is estimated at Rs. 18,234, of which Rs. 6,139 was paid during the year, the work being still incompl te. It was decided at the close of the year to make three further roads for the purpose of laying out the vacant portions of the Hornby Road Plot, namely, two, each 50 feet wide, running east and west and dividing the long length of frontage between Outram Road and Ravelin Street into three blocks and one running north and south from Connon Street to Ravelin Street at the back of the row of buildings fronting Hornby Road.

The Government by a resolution, dated 28th November 1899, having sanctioned the Trustees' proposals for permanently appropriating the Cooperage Plot (less a small triangular piece included in the Wellington Lines) as an open space, instructions were given for the submission of plans and estimates for the extension of the May Road across this from opposite the south end of the Secretariat to the north-west corner of the Tramway Sheds. This road will form the west front of the Wellington Lines Plot, as now laid out for building purposes, vide plan attached, and on its completion the present temporary road across the Cooperage Plot will be closed and the whole area west of the new road will be available for recreation.

Proposals were also under consideration for laying out the Wodehouse road plot for building purposes and for letting the plot south of the Crawford Market and the Saluting Battery site on building leases. Consideration of the plan for laying out the Crescent site was deferred.

The right to building leases of the sites on the Wellington Lines Plot at the rates of rent shown was put up to competition and realised a sum of Rs. 19,890.

Schedule D, Lands.—The improvement of the Agripada Estate was undertaken in connection with the proposals to build chawls on this site for the poorer and working classes to be displaced by the execution of the First Nagpada Improvement Scheme. The work to be undertaken comprised the filling in of the low lying ground to road level and the construction of the necessary cross roads. But it was decided to deal with the whole of the northern half of the area lying between Morland Road and Gilder Street, comprising the area it is proposed to lay out for chawls as shown on plan No. 164 accompanying the last administration report, instead of only with the small portion required for the sanctioned chawls. The area to be filled in measures 145,487 square yards or about 30 acres and the average depth of filling is 3 1-2 feet. The estimated cost of the necessary work is as follows:—

		Rs.
Filling in low lying ground		1,72,345
Construction of roads—	Rs.	
Gilder Street	19,705	
Souter Street	32,357	
Cross Street	1,58,340	
		2,10,412
	Rs.	3,82,758

The Municipal authorities have agreed to the paving of the footpaths being deferred, and the estimates are subject to revision in this respect. This area, laid out as proposed, will it is estimated, accommodate a population of 13,500 in all.

The filling in of the area was begun in October 1899, and was nearly completed at the close of the year, and sanction was then accorded to an estimate, amounting to Rs. 15,360, for filling in an adjoining plot (No. 15, Schedule D) on the same estate, east of Morland Road, the cost to be met from savings in the former estimate for filling.

No progress has yet been made with leasing any of the Schedule D lands. They are to a large extent occupied for plague purposes. Those not so occupied were let as opportunity offered for cultivation grazing and storage of hay, &c.

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS.

In August 1899 the sanction of Government was obtained to the issue of a loan not exceeding 50 lakhs, repayable in 60 years with interest not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum. A notification inviting tenders was issued on 7th August 1899, and was widely advertised. The date fixed for the receipt of tenders the 31st August, but owing to the want of rain and the decline in the price of Government Paper, was prospects were very unfavourable, and it was decided, in the first instance, to extend the time for the receipt of tenders to 2nd October. The prospects did not, however, improve, and a Calcutta Municipal 4 per cent. Loan of 25 lakhs was subscribed for only to extent of 3 3-4 lakhs. In the meantime negotiations were opened with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, which resulted in the whole loan being subscribed for by that Corporation with a view to its subsequent re-issue in London as a rupee-loan. The price fixed was 96 per cent. Considering that the payment of interest and the investment of Sinking Fund are guaranteed by the provisions of the Act, which require that, in the event of the Board making default, the Account-ant-General shall pay the interest and set aside and invest the Sinking Fund charges from time to time payable or to be set aside and invested it had been anticipated that a higher price would be realised, allowing for the fact that this was the loan and the securities are new to be market, but the times were very unfavourable, and the money market was unsettled and disturbed owing to the anticipation of an immediate war with the South African Republics. The failure of the Calcutta Municipal loan and the difficulty which a body with long established credit like the Bombay Port Trust found in raising money seemed to make it probable that the full amount would not be subscribed in India, and the Board were fortunate in being the first Local Body in India which has succeeded in raising rupee capital in London. Under more favourable conditions there seems to be no reason why the securities of the Board, guaranteed as they are in the terms referred to by the provision of an Act of the Legislature and being for loans extending for 60 years, should not realise a price closer approximating to that obtaining for Government Paper The loan was taken up on 25th September, when a deposit of one lakh was paid in and the full amount of the balance (Rs. 47 lakhs) was paid in on 25th October 1899.

The charge for interest on the loan, which accrued in 1899-1900 was Rs. 3,836 only, being the interest on the debentures issued accrues on 1st May and 1st November in each year.

ACCOUNTS.

The accounts are in the form prescribed by the several sections of the Act.

The General Account, which comprises the Revenue operations of the Board, shows a net credit balance for the year of Rs. 1,07,555 as follows:—

	Rs.
Revenue	1,47,486
Expenditure	39,949
Surplus	1,07,555

The receipts under Revenue include Rs. 80,247 for interest on surplus cash balances and Rs. 47,448 from rents of properties (chiefly temporary occupancies), and a sum of Rs. 19,800 realised for the sale of the right to building leases on the Wellington Lines Plot.

The expenditure includes Rs. Rs. 35,029 for the maintenance of properties (of which Rs. 17,385 is for Municipal rates), besides Rs. 3,836 for interest on the debenture loan.

The balance at the credit of the General Account, together with Rs. 1,38,118, the surplus balance of the same account at the end of the previous year, making Rs. 2,45,673 in all, has been appropriated to meet Capital expenditure as provided for in the Act.

37. The Capital expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 4,15,599 as follows:—

	Rs.
Cost of Management under Section 75 1 of the Act, including Rs. 32,021 on Stamp duty and expenses of Loan	1,75,783
Preliminary expenses previous to passing of the Act	18,019
Improvement of lands vested in the Board—	
schedule C, Lands	77,998
Do. D, do.	97,119
Scheme No. I	21,480
Schemes Nos V and VI the re Survey of the north rs the Island	5 006

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
SCHIEDMAYER and
SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

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TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our clientele of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 17.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....£101 1-2 plus 1 4
3 per cent Rentes.....£101 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....£110 1-2 "
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities.....£33 15-16 "
Bar Silver in London.....27 1-2—1-16
Do New York.....60 1-8—1-8
Exchange on London at Paris.....25 17 1-2—1-2
Do New York.....4 88 1-8—1-8
Discount Bank of England, 4 per cent. unchanged.
Do Short London Bills, 3 5-8 per cent. "
Do Indian Bank Bills, 3 5-8 per cent. "

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 30,00,000

Rs. 28,40,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. ..... " to Bombay.
Rs. 1,60,000 " to Madras.
Rs. 30,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 31-32d., min. rate received 26 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Madras at 1s. 3 31-32d., min. rate received 26 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Madras 15·97.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 2,30,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. ..... " to Bombay.
Rs. ..... " to Calcutta.
Rs. 20,30,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4. 1-32d. min. rate received in full.

Average rates of allotment Calcutta 16·03.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 30,00,000.

Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 25,00,000.

EXCHANGE.—With a full allotment of Rs. 30,00,000 of Council Bills at 1s. 3 31-32d. and Rs. 2,30,000 of Telegraphic Transfers at 1s. 4 1-32d., our market opened steady at 1s. 3 31-32d. Bank Demand and 1s. 4 1-32d. Telegraphic, with Credits and Francs at 1s. 4 7-32d. and 170 1-4 respectively, all ready and forward. A fair amount of Bills were placed without any concessions, but there seemed to be an utter lack of enquiry either for Telegraphic or Demand.

	Rs.
Shanghai	195 1-2
Hongkong	143 1-2
Japan	148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened very quiet at Rs. 95 11-16 declining during the day to Rs. 95 9-16, closing eventually with sellers at Rs. 95 5-8.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—There has been some movement to-day as will be seen from the following:—

	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	1,242 1-2
Central India S. and W. Co.	1,740
Framji Patit	310
Indian Manufacturing	305
Madras United	2,750
Manockji Petits	1,775
Ripon Mills	800
Sholapore	1,780
Sun Mills	105
Western India	255
Kemp and Co., Ld.	362
Treacher and Co., Ld.	1,000

FREIGHTS.—A moderate line for Antwerp for May, is reported at 15s. and also a fair line at same rate for same port for June also at 15s.

Re-lets for Dunkirk for June, have been done at 15s.

COALS.—Little or nothing doing with the exception of 750 tons Giridhi for May at Rs. 17-8-0, which may be considered a full rate.

SEEDS.—GINGELLY is unchanged in every respect.

CASTORSEED.—The market is quiet at Rs. 37-8-0, same as yesterday.

LINSEED.—The market is strong, and with a good demand for export, depleted stocks, and better news from Home prices have advanced to Rs. 9-14-0 for bold and Rs. 9-12-0 for small grain, at which there are buyers.

RAPESEED.—This market is also strong and Rs. 7-9 quoted for Brown Cawnpore, Rs. 7-14 for Yellow, with a good demand.

POPPYSEED is firmer at 1 anna higher, or say Rs. 8-8.

London quotes—

Yellow Cawnpore Rape seed..... 48s. 9d.
May-June, Antwerp, business done firmer.
Brown Rapeseed..... 44s.
May-June, Hamburg, business done firmer.
Linseed May-June..... 56s.
Antwerp, business done strong.

COTTON.—The market is dull with sellers willing to give way.

The demand is very small, the total sales reported to-day amounting to only some 700-800 bales. In S. G. Dharwar business has been done at Rs. 225 and in Westerns at Rs. 205.

The "Satta" rate for F. G. Bengals is steady and business is reported at Rs. 218.

New Crops are steady with rates unaltered.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 8000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 4,000 bales. Surats Nil. Spot 5 7-39d.—3-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool.—

May	May-June	Aug.-Sep.	Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-Mar.
5·6	5·5	4·58	4·20	4·16
—7-64	—5-32	—5-64	—1-16	—3 64

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports..... 7,600 bales.
Exports to Great Britain nil.
Do Continent..... 1,000 "
Mid-Uplands..... 9 3-4—1-16.
Futures, month of August..... 9·01—5
Do. do of December..... 7·83 plus 3

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay, yesterday:—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	48
Dhollera	36
Compta and Dharwar	204
Westerns	249
Bengals	448
Persian	63
Total...	1,058

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday:—

Wheat	21,163
Linseed	10,490
Rapeseed	10,841
Gingelly Seed	665
Poppy Seed	6,337
Castor Seed	690
Rice	81,207
Myrabollams	2,703

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, MAY 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger..... 4 22-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols..... 101 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes..... 101
8 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan..... 110 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper..... 63 15-16
Bar Silver..... 27 1-2

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
LIVERPOOL, MAY 16.

The Anchor Line steamer Arminia left here for Bombay this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday evening.

SUEZ, MAY 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cranmonroe left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Chisholm arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

PORTSAID, MAY 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mombasa left here this evening.

COLOMBO, MAY 17.

The O. L. Cuzco, from Australia, arrived.

The French mail steamer Dupleix, from Calcutta, arrived.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Trieste, from Trieste, left Karachi yesterday morning and is expected here to-morrow morning.

The same Co.'s s. s. Imperator, from Bombay (1st inst.), arrived at Trieste on the afternoon of the 16th instant.

The same Co.'s s. s. Moravia, from Bombay, for Calcutta arrived at Colombo on the morning of the 10th instant.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.
SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AT SEA.

DEATH.

DICK—At sea, on her voyage Home, Agnes Catherine, the beloved wife of J T Dick, Commercial Bank of India, Ld., Madras, aged 21.

MAHABLESHWAR.

DEATH.

MUIR MACKENZIE—May 16, at Mahableshwar, Rhoda, dearly beloved wife of I W P Muir Mackenzie, after giving birth to a son, still-born. (By telegram.)

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BRAMHANDKAR—KOTHARE—May 15, at Borivli, Bombay, Ramrao Krishnarao Bramhandkar, Teacher, Elphinstone High School, to Sonabai, second daughter of Moreshwar Ramjee Kothare, Esq., Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

HOWARD—May 3, at Lady Roberts' Home, Murree, of enteric fever, Alfred Bernard Howard, M.A, Chaplain, Berzal Ecclesiastical Establishment, son of the late Adderley Fit Alan Howard, D.L, Lincolnshire, aged 36.

The Bombay Gazette
FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1900.

THE establishment of a commercial school in Bombay by the organiser of similar institutions which have done good work in the Madras Presidency, gives present interest to Mr. Subramani Aiyar's review of "The First Decade of Commercial Education" in the Southern Presidency. Sir Arthur Havelock, Governor of Madras, has directed the attention of all desirous of advancing commercial education to the valuable addition to the educational system described in this modest booklet. It is strange that Bombay should be long behind not only the sister Presidency, but distant Burma in a matter of such primary importance as the systematic instruction of those who have to take part in the commercial life of the country. The only excuse is that we are not much behind London in this respect. It is thirteen years since Mr., now Sir, Howard Vincent, who advocated the establishment in England of a University of Commerce, congratulated Madras on the progress made in that part of the world in commercial education—"a progress surpassing anything existing in England." The Journal of the Chamber of Commerce, London, at the same time showed the disastrous effect on the commercial supremacy of England of her neglect of the means, which continental rivals were successfully employing to destroy slowly and systematically the commercial supremacy which Great Britain formerly enjoyed. While we were satisfied to do business by the rule of thumb, the whole teaching of our men of business being left to the vagaries of individual fancy, the commercial education in Germany, France, Belgium, Switzerland, America, even in distant Sweden, was thorough, and their technical training and application of the theoretical and practical knowledge acquired was equally thorough. In England there was no examination standard for a commercial degree, while our neighbours had even then a well-nigh perfect system which has since been improved and extended. The organ of the London Chamber rightly insisted that a similar training of Englishmen would give the country businessmen, able and willing to meet all requirements, and it would no longer be necessary to rely upon foreigners for the routine work in which precision, method and discipline are necessary. Foreigners have come to India to fill well-paid posts in important houses of business fully equipped for the commercial career and able to carry on business correspondence in six languages.

Results so striking have not been arrived at after years of effort in Southern India, and we must not expect them at once in Bombay. The first suggestion of commercial education in this country was made by Lord Ripon's Education Commission which, amongst other things, recommended the establishment of "courses of studies intended to fit youths for commercial and non-literary pursuits." The Government of India approved this suggestion and enlarged upon it: "Every variety of study should be encouraged which may serve to direct the attention of native youths to industrial and commercial pursuits." The Royal Commission on Technical Education—1884-86—recommended a national system of technical education. The Director of Public Instruction in Madras was directed to report what practical steps could be taken to give effect to this latter recommendation. He submitted proposals for "examinations in twenty-three specific and technical subjects as calculated more than anything else to direct the minds of students from the literary bent which at present consumes all their energies." The Government approved Mr. Grigg's proposals, and a committee of experts fixed the details of the courses. Some more or less abortive efforts were made at intervals before Mr. Adam, in 1885, interested leading merchants in a scheme for starting a commercial school and moved the Education Department to include commercial correspondence and geography, and political economy in his Middle Class School Examination. This proposal was approved and it was decided that Pachaiyappa's Institution was the best suited for the innovation, many merchants and traders being connected with it, and therefore likely to appreciate the benefits of commercial education for their sons. Mr. K. S. Aiyar was made the head-master with two assistants, a teacher of short-hand, and a writing-master. The next year, the Government acknowledged the importance of such a beginning in giving a fresh and much-needed direction to native ideas. Other towns in the Presidency expressed a desire to follow this example, and Mr. Aiyar assisted in starting schools at Trichinopoly and Bangalore. Two of his pupils opened one in connection with the American Mission at Madura. As far as it went the experiment was successful, the schools turning out students versed in book-keeping, banking, and life assurance, commercial geography, in short-hand and much else. A commercial diploma granted to the successful candidates makes the course attractive and gives confidence to employers that those who possess it have been well taught and submitted to satisfactory tests.

In 1895 the Government decided to maintain a school of commerce, and locate it at Madura on the West Coast. The students number over a hundred. They are taught book-keeping, correspondence, short-hand, and type-writing and the rest up to the highest standard prescribed for technical examination. In 1893 Mr. P. N. Wadia, after consulting Mr. Aiyar opened classes in connection with the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institution, for commercial subjects, French and shorthand. In the same year commercial subjects were included in the University School Final Examinations at Allahabad. The recommendation of the Education Committee to Government and the public for the furtherance of commercial instruction in the early eighties, has borne some practical fruit, thanks largely to the initiative and organising talent of Mr. K. S. Aiyar. But it cannot be said that India has proved itself more alive to the necessity of improving her commercial methods than Great Britain, which has the excuse for preferring the rule of thumb to science and discipline, that under the former system she has grown enormously rich. If she no longer possesses a monopoly of the world's trade, she has the lion's share of it. India has no such consolation for neglecting to learn the use of weapons of precision and preferring to encounter her commercial rivals with the bows and arrows of past ages.

THIS day week we commented on the articles written by the special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" on the subject of Famine Relief Work and the Penal Minimum and invited the attention of Government to his remarks which we reproduced the following day. To-day in our news columns will be found the official statement of the case which puts a somewhat different complexion upon it, and accentuates the unfairness of contrasting the Penal Minimum on famine work with jail rations—not jail penal rations. The memorandum given elsewhere was prepared by Mr. Monteath, I. C. S., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, under the orders of Government and for a special purpose, and throws considerable light not only upon the subject of the penal minimum, but upon other matters connected with famine administration. It will be observed that perfection is not claimed, but we are in a position to state that Mr. Monteath has himself travelled through all the famine districts, and in no place he visited was there not something to amend. But for one case in which a rule or order is not observed there are a hundred or more in which it is. We can understand therefore that the correspondent, who sets himself to hunt out defects and puts them all forward as typical, is not credited with acting fairly by men who are in difficult circumstances, straining every nerve to do what according to their judgment is best. From some of the resolutions reproduced, it will be found that the subject of the penal minimum has received most careful attention from Government. The Governor-in-Council concurred in the views of most of the officers who have expressed an opinion on the point that it is not desirable to carry the reduction further than is now the practice. Such a measure might, his Excellency thought, be applied without injurious effects to such as have other resources, or eat flesh, and might have the result of inducing some of them who are not in absolute want of assistance to leave the works and of stimulating others to work; but for other classes the present penal wage is probably as low as is safe. It is to be remembered, the Governor-in-Council pointed out, that individuals who persist in contumacious idleness may be fined down to the value of the work done by them. The Collector of Satara, who proposed to dispense altogether with a penal minimum, was informed that his instructions on this point were approved only on the condition that he satisfied himself that the establishment, European and Native, was competent to detect promptly either on the works or in the villages any persons who are suffering from insufficiency of relief. It may have been the case that those who remained on the works without earning a living wage were not contumaciously idle, but we imagine in the vast majority of cases such is the fact, and that the penal minimum has not been fixed without the most careful deliberation

THE decrease in plague in Bombay Presidency is being maintained, the record for the past week showing the deaths to be under one thousand. Aden affords an additional proof of the value of inoculation and evacuation, which have been adopted, the result being that the pestilence is steadily declining. A recrudescence occurred at Mandvi, and it is attributed to the unwholesome and insanitary condition of the town. Notwithstanding the subsidence of plague, the death-rates in the large cities and towns are abnormally high. There is little or no plague at Ahmedabad, yet the total mortality is more than six times above the average. At Sholapur, Broach, Nagar, Sangamner, a like condition prevails. It is possible—even probable—that deaths or cases of plague do occur without being reported, but this deficiency will not account for 680, which is the excess in Ahmedabad. Every precaution is being taken to prevent persons suffering from plague either entering or departing by rail from the Presidency. The sea inspection is even more thoroughly carried out, and recently the staff was enlarged by reason of the enormous amount of work to be done. As an instance, it may be mentioned that during the week 1,878 vessels and 27,273 crew and passengers were medically examined. Over 500 persons were detained, and 51 cases of small-pox in the infective stage were also detected. The mortality in Bombay city is still greatly in excess of the normal death-rate. Cholera carried off 15 persons, and 159 persons are recorded as having succumbed to diarrhœa. In view of the general outbreak of cholera in the mofussil, it is assuring to know that inquiries are being instituted as to the means which are adopted to prevent people suffering from cholera entering Bombay. Plague killed 304 persons compared with 272 for the same period last year, while the mortality due to zymotic disease of the lungs is almost as high as at any time during the winter. Five deaths were attributed to enteric, and 153 persons died from other forms of fever. The small-pox epidemic is gradually subsiding, and a decline is also noticeable in fatal cases of measles. The total mortality was 1,548, giving an annual death-rate of 99·99 per 1,000, as against an average of 41·25.

IN the report on forest administration in Bombay Presidency there appears some interesting information concerning the measures adopted for the protection of forests. The wild tribes in the talukas of South Thana Division gave considerable trouble by systematic theft of material from closed forests. But the measures carried out for fire protection constitute the most important part of the work of preservation. The efficiency of protection seems to vary according to the seasons, and the Conservator's remark that such spasmodic efforts are of little value contains much force. What is required is a series of uninterrupted successful seasons, and this can be best brought about by establishing communal responsibility. The divisional officer of South Thana has made a very practical suggestion of bringing this about. His idea is that in any forest where the area burnt exceeds 50 acres the villagers who enjoy the privilege of free grazing shall pay grazing fees and those who already pay fees, double fees. This suggestion is worthy of consideration, and it is satisfactory to note that it will be made the subject of a special report. The chief causes of fire are villagers going into the jungles to take firewood and native shikaris, who fire the jungles to drive out the game, and it is feared that so long as these privileges are continued the difficulty of fire protection will remain as great as ever. In South Thana the people did not evince a cheerful readiness to help to subdue conflagrations, instances occurring where the people had to be sought for in their huts to be taken to the scene of the fire. In Surat Division the Government officials were readily helped by the people to extinguish fires. Mr. Wallinger, the chief officer in the Panch Mahals, has worked with untiring energy in respect to fire protection, and his zeal produced satisfactory results. One interesting feature of Mr. Wallinger's system of fire-conservancy is that of attracting people to a fire by beat of drum. Men were stationed at various posts in the forests and when a fire was observed the drum was beaten which acted as a signal of distress. The people, it is reported, responded to the call cheerfully and promptly, and in consequence most of the fires were soon extinguished.

WE do not know whether anybody is anxious to travel by train at the rate of 200 miles an hour; most of us would much rather not; but a railway has been invented upon which, it is claimed, such speeds are possible and safe. The great hindrance to speed on a common railway is gravitation; locomotives spend most of their time and burn vast quantities of coal in overcoming it, and it has always been recognised that if you could find a road which should run downhill in both directions the business of running express trains would be greatly simplified. Max Adeler tells of a remarkable invention for improving navigation upon canals which was based upon this truth. Seeing that the surface of the canal could not be made an inclined plane down which the boats should slide by virtue of gravity alone, the inventor proposed that, the water being level, the bottom of the boats should be built on an inclined plane. A kind of railway which is described in the "Railway Magazine" for April is not quite so simple as this, but it is designed to achieve the same end. It says:—"The permanent way is laid upon girders of any required length, jointed together and supported on hydraulic rams. These rams are terminal points of sections, which can be successively raised to a slight gradient by hydraulic power. There is thus produced a continuous gradient, causing the carriages to travel at an ever-increasing speed, and, according to the patentee the vehicles acquire a velocity hitherto unthought of." The tilting of the rails by the rams is controlled from the train, and you can tilt the line uphill to stop yourself when you have had enough of the "unthought of velocity." The inventor has made and exhibited a large working model, so that there seems to be no doubt that mechanically his expedient is practicable. But he has yet to prove that lifting the road up and down with a train on it is a cheaper way of making the train go than by hauling it with a locomotive.

MR. J. POLLEN, B.A., LL.D., (Dub.) Bar.-at-Law, I.C.S., has been appointed Second Grade Commissioner, Revenue Department.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments in the Revenue Department:—Mr. E. A. Lamb, I.C.S., and Mr. J. L. Jenkins, M.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., to be Senior Collectors; and Mr. A. F. Maconochi, I.C.S., and Mr. K. R. Bamanji to be Junior Collectors.

MAJOR W. A. CORKERY, I. M. S., Acting Civil Surgeon, Dharwar, has been allowed furlough for one year.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. P. POCHA has been appointed to do duty at the Plague Research Laboratory, Parel.

GENERAL JENNINGS, Commanding the Oudh District, shortly proceeds to Naini Tal on privilege leave.

MR. E. P. CLOSE, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, has been granted privilege leave of absence for thirty days.

MR. R. C. BROWN, I.C.S., has been appointed Personal Assistant to the Collector of Sholapur, vice Mr. G. F. Keatinge.

THE reserve in gold held by the Paper Currency Department amounted on the 7th of May to over twelve crores of rupees.

MR. A. E. L. EMANUEL, I. C. S., Revenue Department, has now completely passed the higher standard departmental examination.

THE services of Captain D. C. Johnston, I. M. S., have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department.

MR. J. SLADEN, B. A. (Oxon.), I. C. S., has been appointed to act as Political Agent, Khairpur, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. C. Mules.

ON Monday the total mortality in Calcutta was 84. Twenty-six fresh cases of plague were reported together with 25 deaths from the same cause.

MR. NETHERSOLE, Engineer to Kashmir State, will on reversion to employment in the Public Works Department, be reposted to the North-West Provinces.

LIEUT. N. S. COGHILL, acting fourth Assistant Political Resident, Aden, passed an examination in Arabic, according to the higher standard, on the 13th March.

LIEUT. R. S. POTTINGER, acting fourth assistant Political Agent, Kathiwar, passed an examination in Gujrati, according to the higher standard, on the 3rd April.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Sunday was 92, thirty above the average. The fresh cases of plague brought to light numbered 22, and 23 deaths from the same cause were recorded.

MR. F. H. VINCENT, Assistant Superintendent of Agency Police, Kathiawar, has been granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 14th inst., or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

DURING the absence of Mr. Duke, Magistrate of Howrah, on leave, Mr. Inglis, the Magistrate of Hughli, will act for him. Mr. Allen, Joint-Magistrate, Sewan, will relieve Mr. Inglis at Hughli.

LAST evening, at the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, an address of farewell was presented to Sir George Cotton by the Native piece-goods merchants of Bombay. The meeting was largely attended and great enthusiasm was shown in the proceedings.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal returned to Darjiling on Saturday morning, Major Strachey, Mr. Earle and Mr. Carter accompanying him. His Honor has had no return of the slight attack of fever he suffered from in the Teesta Valley.

MR. Upcott, Secretary for Railways in the Public Works Department, will take his three months' leave from June 30th. The International Railway Conference in Paris, which he will probably attend, will be held in the latter part of September.

THE programme for camps of exercise in the Punjab Command next cold weather, for which Rs. 2,20,000 has been allotted in the Military Budget is not likely to be settled until the character of this year's rains has been declared—a very necessary reservation.

THE following are the four Indian Medical Officers proceeding to South Africa to-morrow in the Government steamer Canning for service with the Hospital Corps. They form part of the batch Mr. Damodhar Govardhandas, J. P., is sending:—Messrs. S. G Ranaday, S. B. Jatar, K. M. Patchy, and E. S. Moonjee.

THE steps taken to avert the threatened failure of the Karachi water supply, by digging an additional well thirty feet in diameter and connecting it with the present conduit have proved immediately and signally successful, the level of the water in the distributing reservoir having been at once raised from 5 to 9 feet.

The great demand for railway rolling stock in Europe has prevented the indents of the Government of India for 2 feet 6 inch engines carriages and trucks being rapidly complied with. This will affect the Nowshera Dargai line, but it should be open for traffic by the time the next autumnal relief of the Chitral garrison takes place.

THE Government of India have authorised the District Magistrate of Rawalpindi to grant licenses for the export of sporting ammunition to Kashmir, subject to the condition that the consignment for export must consist only of sporting ammunition in reasonable quantities for the personal use of the consignee. The consignee must belong to one of the notified classes of persons. The licenses will be granted free of charge.

THE Domel thana in the Bannu district was rushed in the boldest manner on the afternoon of the 11th instant by a band of ten armed Waziris. One constable was killed, and one raider, a notorious Umarzai outlaw, named Didar, killed. Another raider who was wounded escaped. Some Snider rifles, with bayonets and rounds of ball ammunition and buckshot cartridges were carried off. The raiders made good their escape to the hills by a small local pass.

THE East Indian Railway Company announces that it is prepared to receive tenders for an issue of £1,000,000 three per cent. new debenture stock at the minimum price of £95 per cent. The prospectus states that the issue, which is guaranteed, principal and interest, by the Secretary of State for India, is required for the general purposes of the Company, and is in addition to issues under the Company's Act, 1835, of debentures for £1,550,000 and £1,000,000. The stock now offered will "rank pari passu" with the £1,000,000 three per cent. stock already issued, and may be redeemed at any time after 1929 at par on twelve months' notice.

THE undermentioned members of the Volunteer Force are granted the Volunteer Long Service Medal:—Bombay Volunteer Artillery Company—Sergeant-Major Sydney William Chart; Gunner Isaac James Palmer. Great Indian Peninsular Railway Volunteers—Sergeant T. H. Marshall, Lance Sergeant J. F. Mayberry, Volunteers Charles F. Bilby, Alfred Arthur Critchell and B. Mayers. Bombay Volunteer Rifles—Colour Sergeant Edwin Thomas. 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers—Sergeant H. E. Rezario, Volunteer N. F. D'Souza. 2nd Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers—Quarter-Master Sergeant T. Mellard, Sergts. S. Allen, H. F. Ganghan, F. Jones, A. S. Mull, Volunteers. H. R. Gillmor, H. Maseyk, A. Walker. Poona Volunteer Rifles—Sergts. A. J. Barwick, and D. Callaghan; Volunteers. D. D. Silva, and E. C. Kinchella.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 15 was 1,548, giving a death-rate of 95·99 per annum per thousand as against 63·97 the corresponding period of last year, and 41·25 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 158 died from fevers; 304, plague; 24, small-pox; 20, measles; 15, cholera; 1, leprosy; 40, phthisis; 66, diseases of the nervous system; 286, affections of the respiratory organs; 159, diarrhœa; 52, dysentery; 31, still-born; 143, old age and debility, 16, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 57; Brahmin, 26; Lingaet, 9; Bhattia, 6; Hindu of other caste, 808; Hindu low caste, 205; Musalman, 363; Parsee, 31; Native Christian, 20; Eurasian, 5; European 4; Negro-African, 3; other and unknown castes, 1. The total number of births was 178 as against 151 the corresponding period of last year, and 192 the average over the past five years.

IT is satisfactory to note that no new villages have been attacked with plague in the Nowashahr and Garhshankar tehsils since the 8th May.

FROM the obituary notice of Sir William Hunter, written by Mr. F. H. Skrine, which appears in the *Journal* of the Royal Asiatic Society for April, we take the following passage. After paying a tribute to the learning and immense industry of the deceased historian, Mr. Skrine says:—"It must not be supposed that this prodigious application, this conscientious treatment of a mass of dry and often repellent detail lessened Sir William's capacity for enjoyment. He warmed both hands at the fire of life, and entired with boyish Zest into the delights which this beautiful world affords. But there was not a particle of selfishness in his composition. He took his pleasures neither sadly nor alone. Never was he more completely in his element than when he was the centre of a group of young people, and holding each beneath the spell of his sweet and sunny nature."

"WHO is to blame" is a question that has been frequently asked, when our troops have met with a reverse in South Africa, observes a service paper. We venture to suggest, in fairness to all concerned, that it is not so much any individual who is at fault, as our military (so-called) training, which is and has been condemned by all regimental officers for years past. Instead of the main object of instruction being to perfect officers and men in the art of war, it may be said, without any exaggeration, that for every hour's practical soldiering done by any officer, five or six are spent in clerical work or in carrying out various irritating duties of a subordinate character. A man in the present day might be the best regimental officer but unless he is also a good accountant, can keep a coffee shop or canteen on a sound and profitable basis, and has a knowledge of all sorts of other things, he can never except to make headway in the Service. Practical musketry, which should be the most important part, at all events of the infantry soldier's training, is quite of secondary consideration, and the total amount of time spent anually by the British soldier in shooting averages about five hours; and consequently as each yearly course commences, he is as great a stranger to the use of his rifle as when he started his recruits' course. Very few soldiers know the value of their rifles or are made to understand that success in battle considerably depends upon each individual's shooting. Our present foes are infinitely better at soldiering than the majority of Englishmen in their self-satisfaction can believe, and it surely is no disgrace that our Army has been temporarily checked by them. Though merely farmers, and without training or discipline, the Boers naturally possess better fighting qualifications than the ordinary private soldier. They have exceptional keenness of sight and hearing, are self-reliant, cool, about the best scouts in the world, and so mobile that only the most perfect reconnoitring has saved our troops from continual surprises. As a nation we owe the Boers a debt of gratitude for so plainly showing the necessity of a thorough reorganisation of our Army and the substitution of a purely military training for the existing one, which may be called a cross between that of a schoolboy, accountant, public lecturer, and general tradesman, with a dash of practical soldering thrown in now and then.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BOER DELEGATES IN AMERICA.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The leading papers of New York deprecate deluding the Boer delegates with false hopes, and say they will merely be used as puppets in the Presidential Campaign.

THE BOER FLIGHT FROM DUNDEE.

Reuter wiring from Dundee says that the Boer transport went in the direction of Vryheid.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH AT BRISTOL.

LONDON, MAY 17.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, speaking at Bristol, said he believed the war cloud was lifting, and that the beginning of the end had come.

He hoped soon to hear of the safety of Mafeking, the gallant defenders of which place had won immortal renown.

A further increase in our Navy was, he said, possible, but he did not think that a large permanent increase in the Army was necessary.

We must look to our Militia and Volunteers.

ANXIETY REGARDING MAFEKING.

LONDON, MAY 17.

The anxiety regarding Mafeking is intensifying in consequence of the various alarming rumours current emanating probably from Boer sources.

The garrison are desperately defending themselves against the vehement assaults of the enemy.

The Boers officially confirm their reverse at Mafeking on the night of the 12th inst., and admit that a number of Boers were made prisoners.

Fifty British were killed and wounded.

GENERAL RUNDLE'S MOVEMENTS.

General Rundle occupied Mequatlings Nek and the Welsh Regiment and Yeomanry occupied Ladybrand on the 15th.

THE COMMONWEALTH BILL.

MAY 16.

The Australian press generally regards Mr. Chamberlain's amendments to the Commonwealth Bill as reasonable.

REBELS STILL ACTIVE.

MAY 17.

Reuter wires from Upington, on the 16th inst., that the district there is still unsettled and small bodies of rebels are still about.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, MAY 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, with the outward mails of the 11th inst., left here at 6 a.m., to-day.

The s. s. Oriental, with the homeward mails of the 12th instant, arrived at Aden, at 6-30 p.m., on the 17th instant.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 17.

The following casualty has occurred in the Indian Contingent:—Died at Ladysmith, 12th May—Corporal W. Skilton, 2nd Gordon Highlanders, of diarrhœa.

EXCHANGES BETWEEN CAPTAINS.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned a change in the regulations to admit of exchanges between Captains of the British Service and Staff Corps, subject to the condition that the Captain of the British Service exchanging into the Staff Corps shall have less than fourteen years' service. Such exchanges have hitherto been confined to Lieutenants.

OFFICERS FOR FAMINE DUTY.

Lieutenants Morgan, 16th Bombay Infantry; Hutchinson, 22nd Bombay Infantry; Stewart, 16th Bombay Infantry; Adair, 30th Bombay Infantry, and Tatum, 9th Bombay Infantry; and Captain Fore, 31st Punjab Infantry, have been detailed for famine duty.

POSTINGS.

Unattached List—Second-Lieutenants Lewis is posted to 7th Bombay Lancers, Roberts to 1st Bombay Grenadiers, Glynton to 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, Landon to 5th Bombay Cavalry, and Coleridge, to 13th Bombay Infantry.

THE COLLISION AT TALATI STATION.

POONA, MAY 17.

The joint-committees that sat for enquiry on the collision at Talati Station have ordered the prosecution of the guard, the pointsman and the station-master, under Railway Act, Section 101. for negligence.

THE BOXING TOURNAMENT AT POONA

THIRD DAY.

To-day's competitions lasted from 7-45 p.m. to 1 a.m. Twenty-three bouts were got through. There were three walks-over. The semi-final between Maloy and Sunshine was sharp and heavy.

Light-weight.—Sergeant Huggins, Borderers, beat Private Messum, Lincolns. Heavy-weight—Private Medongough, East Yorks, beat Private Tarrant Lincolns. Bantams—Private Thomas, Shropshires, beat Private Standerwich, East Yorks; Private Cundick, Welsh Regiment, beat Gunner Prosser, Artillery. Middle-weights—Private Pearson, West Yorks, beat Private Regin, Scots, Lance-Corporal Neat, Wilts, beat Private Sofuley, West Yorks. Catch-weights, semifinal—Private Sunshine. Fusiliers, beat Sergeant Maloy, 20th Hussars, Bantame—Private Hasleen, West Yorks, beat Private Davey, Fusiliers. Light-weights.—Private Belton, 4th Hussars, beat Private Thompson, Lincolns. Middle-weights—Private Daly, Welsh Regiment, beat Gunner Sisson, Artillery. Lights-weights.—Private Reilly, East Yorks, beat Private Bergin, East Yorks; Private Simons, Welsh Regiment, beat Private Short, Lincolns; Private Bleakley, Shrops, beat Phillips, Royal Scots; Private Titt, Wilts, beat Simmonds, Royal Irish, Bantams—Private Osborne, Shrops, beat Humphreys, Royal Scots. Middle Weight—Private Williams, Royal Scots, beat Mohale, Cheshires. Bantams—Private Portlock, East Yorks, beat Bower, Buffs, Private Nash, Wiltshires, beat Gunter, Wilts. In the third ties, light-weights—Private Blake, Fusiliers, beat Pearson, West Yorks. Bantams—Private Hasleen, Yorks, beat Thomas, Shrops.

MAHABLESHWAR JOTTINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 16.

During the last ten days out-door sport and in-door amusement have been prosecuted vigorously. It would almost be impossible to crowd in "The Week" more events than what were participated in in the past week. Owing doubtless to the Races on the 8th and 10th there was a great influx of visitors to the hill, and every available room in the hotels was taken. In fact, the hill station would have lost its character as a sanitarium, had not the Superintendent forbidden the erection of any more *chuppers* in the hotel compounds. You have published in the *Gazette* a full and, I am glad to say, a *correct* account of the Sky Races. Suffice to say here that the racing was excellent and universally acknowledged to be superior to that of previous years. The entries were numerous, which ensured excitement, and enthusiasm in the spectators.

What an excellent pony Fizzer is! We shall certainly hear more of this pure blooded English gelding in Western India racing circles. Dust, the smallest pony at the meeting, came in for a great deal of admiration, and did well in each race she ran. As to be expected, we were treated to an excellent exhibition of first-class riding by Major Conran, Lieutenant Savile and Mr. Aga Shamsuddin Shah.

Captain and Mrs. "Grumble" had a great deal to say on the first day at the non-arrival of the programmes. However, this was remedied on the second day, and the honorary secretary was able to move about without fear of bodily or mental danger.

Two delightful "at homes" were given at the Races by the resident members of the Club, and the personal staff of H. E. the Governor, respectively. It was a pity that our hosts on these occasions did not wear some distinguishing rosettes, so that they might have been more formal recipients of the undying thanks tossed from lip to lip. There was on the grounds an Esmeralda board, which I am sorry to record, was patronized chiefly by the fairer sex, who showed their Monte-Carlic (spell it with a C printer, otherwise you will get into trouble!) tendencies to an alarming extent. I was struck with the many and varied pretty dresses, and parasols *en evidence* on these occasions. Several embroidered green muslin dresses with hats to match were quite Parisian in style. One, however, appealed to me as a non-connoisseur to be especially worthy of mention.

It was a flowered white muslin over yellow, with yellow ribbons to match. Add to this a dainty straw hat and a well-fitting tailor-made fawn-coloured jacket, and you have a charming picture, fit more for the brush than the pen. A day or two later, I saw the same style of dress in pink, which looked equally pleasing.

The ball given at Government House on the evening of the 8th instant must have given unbounded pleasure and satisfaction to all who were present. Notwithstanding the fact that there was a fair contingent of men, yet the usual preponderance of the gentler sex was noticeable. When everyone turned out in her very best, it would be invidious to attempt any description of dress. On entering the ball-room it seemed as if there were a predominance of sombre-coloured silks and satins, which made the gayer hues the more prominent. I noticed one handsome lady dressed in a beautiful pale green satin, trimmed with wide fine lace on the skirt, and a bodice draped with jewelled net and adorned with lilies-of-the valley.

It is fortunate that many do not dance on these occasions, for among other things, it enables them to "listen to the music of the band." Given a good floor and a nice partner, a dancer, as a rule, would be content with an accompaniment of a one-string fiddle. Hence I have a lurking sympathy with the accomplished leader of his Excellency's band, who must feel that playing dance music is somewhat humiliating.

Coming now to outdoor amusements, the second gymkhana meeting of the season was held on the Race Course on Saturday, May 12. It was in every way more successful than the last. Not only were the entries more numerous and the competition keener, but we had the pleasure of being entertained by Lady Northcote, who was "at home" on the grounds and by the kindness of his Excellency, the Governor's Band played throughout the afternoon. At the close of the meeting, the prizes were distributed to successful competitors by Lady Northcote. The following were the events:—

FIRST EVENT.—Lloyd Lindsay Stakes—This was rather more difficult than usual, for not only was the chatty to be broken by the lady, but the gentleman had to try his Aunt Sally skill at two glass bottles. Each couple had to ride to a certain point, dismount, run to a firing line, break chatty and bottle, mount and ride back to the starting post. Miss Proudfoot and Mr. Savile were the winners of this race, with Mrs. Chitty and Mr. Mayne, a good second.

SECOND EVENT.—Ready Reckoner Stakes—This event was a combination of a cross country obstacle race and an ordinary addition sum out of a bazar account. It was a foregone conclusion that it would be won by a married lady. The gentleman had to ride to a line, dismount, get over obstacle, jump through a paper circus hoop, run to his nominee, hand her a sum, which she added up and gave back to him. It was then a matter of a race home, the first to pass the post with correct answer winning. It was an east win for Mr. Duxbury, nominated by Mrs. Tate, who out of nine ladies was the only one able to show her proficiency in such a necessity as bazar account keeping.

THIRD EVENT.—Ova and Unda Race—In this race the lady had to ride to a gentleman for a spoon and a boiled egg. The lady first to the winning post with the egg in the spoon was the winner. Should the egg break the lady must ride back and get another.

Miss Thomas and Captain Jameson won easily.

FOURTH EVENT.—Costume Stakes—Gentleman had to ride to a lady, unsaddle his pony and receive from his nominee a costume, which with her help, he had to put on, then saddle his pony and ride to the winning post.

Captain Wood, nominated by Miss Beresford Hope, won in Parisian style.

FIFTH EVENT.—Ladies' Wand Race.—The conditions of this race were the same as in the ordinary Bending Competition. Ladies had to ride in and out of six wands in line about ten yards apart.

This was the best contested race of the meeting, and in the final heat, Miss Thomas, who rode excellently, won in brilliant style, Mrs. Chitty being a good second.

SIXTH EVENT.—Tent-Pegging in Sections—H. H. Aga Khan presented a prize for the best exhibition of tent-pegging by couples at three runs.

Seven couples entered, and the prize went to Captain Purvis and Aga S. Shah, the latter not missing a peg in any of his runs.

As there were no conditions published regarding height of horses and length of spear, there was a considerable variety in the class of animal and the length of spear used.

Tournaments are in full swing—Tennis, Badminton, Golf and Shooting. Among the competitions played off the most interesting have been the Golf Handicaps and the Running Tiger Shooting Competition.

There were no less than thirty-six determined golfers, who tramped the links, surveyed the land and scoured the country generally in search of two prizes, one given by H. E. Lord Northcote for the best score by gentlemen, and the other by Lady Northcote for ladies.

The best net scores in the gentlemen's competition were:—

1	Mr. Cornwall	71
2	Mr. Robertson	74
3	Mr. Tate	77
4	Mr. Bromley	78

In the ladies' competition, as in so many other games, the single ladies had to take a back seat, the married ladies again showing their superiority in the wielding of the sticks.

The following were the net scores:—

1	Mrs. Aston	77
2	Mrs. Tate	79
3	Miss E. Bythell and Mrs. Chitty	80

The Running Tiger Competition is not so formidable as it sounds. This was a competition at the Rifle Range for ladies, when in the presence of an innocent tiger, they made a gallant stand, and left their running for another day. In this the tiger had to run across the zone of fire for a distance of 14 yards, and on sighting him each lady had to present and fire. The prizes were again won by married combatants, Mrs. Lloyd winning the first, Mrs. Murray being a good second and Mrs. Aston third.

However, the spinsters did very much better at Mrs. Davidson's strawberry picnic at Lodwick Point. It was a most enjoyable afternoon, and our charming hostess had not only chosen one of the most beautiful spots for her "at home," but had with her usual hospitality, prepared every dainty the heart could wish for her guests' delectation.

I was very pleased to see our popular Superintendent, Colonel Davidson, present in his capacity as host. His office is no sinecure, and he must be the hardest worked official on the Hill. He is private practitioner, sanitary engineer, plague commissioner and general secretary, all rolled into one, and ought to have at least one or two assistants.

Since last writing we have had two delightful badminton "at homes." It was arranged that some of the ties of the badminton tournament should be played on these occasions, which added to the interest and enjoyment. Mrs. Bainbridge and Mrs. W. T. Morison entertained on these days and converted the shed into a Piccadilly restaurant. If I were a certain Poona confectioner I should certainly obtain from Mrs. Morison a testimonial for the delightful cakes supplied for the occasion.

There are many things to write about, but I must conclude by referring to the excellent concert held under the distinguished patronage of H. E. the Governor and Lady Northcote in the Frere Hall, in aid of the Sisters' Building Fund, St. Mary's School, Poona.

Long before the day every available ticket was taken and had the hall been twice as large, it would have been filled. There were ten items on the programme, but Captain Cuppage having unexpectedly put in an appearance, he was promptly commandeered and gave one of his inimitable comic songs; "A fine old Irish gentleman," for which he was vociferously encored. Mrs. MacMillan as prima donna was in excellent voice, and her rendering of "Blow Bugle, Blow" gained her a well-deserved encore, and in responding gave one of the Scotch favourites—"Caller Herrin." Mr. Muir Mackenzie played a violin solo with his usual taste and Mrs. Metaxa, delighted the audience with a harp solo, both of which were encored. The following was the programme:—

Madrigal—From the "Mikado" ...Gilbert & Sullivan.
Mrs. Crowe, Miss Muir Mackenzie, Mrs Pottinger,
Mr. Crowe and Mr. Mayne.

Song—{ Blow Bugle, Blow. / Encore—"Caller Herrin" } ....Old Scotch.
Mrs. MacMillan.

Violin Solo—"Andante" .....Mendelssohn.
Encore,
Mr. Muir Mackenzie.

Song—"The Enchantress .....Hatton.
Encore,
Mrs. Low.

Song—Violin Obligato—"Beauty's Eyes" .....Tosti.
Mr. Crowe.

Pianoforte Solo—{ Barcause .....Henselt. / Etude in B flat .....Chopin. }
Miss Muir Mackenzie.

Song—"Thady O'Flynn" .....Molloy.
Encore—"When love was young."
Mrs. Crowe,

Recitation .....Mr. Acworth.

Harp Solo—Ballads .....Hasselmans.

Encore—Roumanian Love Song.
Mrs. Metaxa.

Comic Song—"A fine old Irish gentleman."
Encore—"Mr. Murphy."
Captain Cuppage.

Part Song—"Departure" .....Mendelssohn.
Miss Muir Mackenzie, Mrs. Pottinger, Mr. Crowe,
and Mr. Mayne.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Mr. Mayne acted as accompanist and played with excellent judgment and taste.

P.S.—Quite a gloom has been cast over the station by the death of Mrs. Muir Mackenzie yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. The funeral takes place to-day, at 6 p.m., in the Mahableshwar cemetery.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE RANADE and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE FULTON.

BRUTAL MURDER OF A CREDITOR.

IMPERATRIX VS. MARDAN WALAD, MOHIDIN SAHEB AND TWO OTHERS.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. T. Walker, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who, in April last, convicted the three accused of murder and sentenced them each to death. Mr. Shamrao Vithal appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The three accused were charged with committing the murder of one Hanma bin Basappa at Bangal on the 9th January last. The facts of the case were these. On Tuesday the 9th January last, about 4 p.m., Hanma Kotgar, of Hiri Kangi, left his village with Chigli Irappa and two other men to go to Hangal, four miles away, to get the money for some bamboos from accused No. 1. He was seen on the day by two witnesses, and a forest guard, Mahomed Hayat, stated that he came to the forest office with Chigli Irrappa to get a pass for some bamboos. There was thus no doubt whatever, said the Sessions Judge, that Hanma went to Bangal that evening. He did not return to his village, but his companion Chigli, who returned in the night, called out to his wife that Hanma had stayed for a pass and had asked him to let his wife know. Chigli added that he had left Hanma smoking in the hut of the third accused. After this Hanma was never heard of alive again. His wife Basawa waited all Wednesday and Thursday, and on Friday went in to Bangal to make enquiries. From the wife of accused No. 3, she learnt that Hanma had come to their hut on Tuesday, had liquor and meat, and had afterwards gone out with accused Nos. 1 and 3. Just then accused No. 1 happened to pass by, and after a few questions Basawa implored him to say where her husband was. At this, she said, he began to tremble, and she suspected he knew something, but could get no more out of him, and she went home crying. On Tuesday the 16th January, Bassawa went to her friends at Alur, and on her way back passed through the ruined fort of Bangal. Stopping to rest under a tamarind tree she noticed a dreadful smell; and going to a disused well a few paces away, she found her husband's blood-stained turban lying on some thorns over the mouth of the well, while down at the bottom was his body. She went at once to the chief constable, and the next morning the body was taken out. It was much decomposed, and the face was all burnt, but wounds were distinctly visible. The medical evidence showed eight wounds on the head and the bones were broken in three different places, so that death had evidently been caused by violence. A clue was at once given by Bassawa, and the approver Isub and the accused Nos. 1 and 2 were at once arrested. Isub was subsequently given a pardon and was made a witness in the case. The murder was planned, he said, on Sunday, the 7th January. Accused No. 1 came to him one day, and took him out to accused Nos. 2 and 3 to talk over something. A Mahar was to be got rid of; the Mahar would come to Hongal; and Rs. 24 would be paid to Isub when it was all right. On Tuesday afternoon, Isub met Hanma, who asked him to go to the hut of accused No. 3. They did so, and were joined by the three accused. Mutton and liquor were produced, and Hanma was given a good deal of liquor, so that after a little time he became intoxicated. Then they all got up, accused No. 3 taking Hanma's arm, without which he could not go straight and they went off to the ruined fort, accused No. 1 telling Isub in a low voice that Hanma was the man. When they arrived at the tamarind tree near the well, accused No. 3 stood aside, and with a stick he struck Hanma on the back of the head, felling him to the ground. Accused No. 3 put one foot on the prostrate man, and with an axe wounded him severely on the head and shoulders. Then accused Nos. 1 and 3 put his dhoter under his chest, and each took an end, and with accused No. 2 holding the feet, they carried him to the well. Here accused No. 2 proposed to burn the face to prevent recognition, and this was accordingly done with sticks and leaves. Then the body was lowered into the well; some thorns were laid on the top to prevent any curious person from looking in; and the party went off. Mr. Walker thought there was sufficient corroboration of the accomplice to justify a conviction. On full consideration, he said, he could not regard this account of the murder as imaginary, nor could he take upon himself to acquit these men whom he believed to have killed Hanma. Differing from both assessors, Mr. Walker convicted the three accused and sentenced them all to death.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of the whole evidence, acquitted the three accused of murder, and directed that they be set at liberty.

In addition to Captain Peck, I. M. S., three other medical officers, viz., Captains Stephenson, St. C. More and Ainsworth, I. M. S., have been deputed to the Punjab for plague inoculation work. The people in the plague area in the Punjab have in some instances been inoculated by native agency and appear to have taken to it kindly. The Punjab Government is endeavouring to remove any unreasonable prejudice to the performance of inoculation by competent native medical officers.

A FAREWELL ADDRESS TO SIR GEORGE COTTON.

A large number of the members of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association and others dealing in piece-goods met, last evening, at the Association's Hall, to present a farewell address to Sir George Cotton on the eve of his departure to England. The hall was prettily decorated for the occasion. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji was called to the chair. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that they had met there that afternoon to bid farewell to Sir George Cotton who was shortly leaving this country. By his retirement the mercantile community of Bombay would lose one of its greatest friends and advocates. He had always stood by their side in their hours of trial and his great services to them during the plague panic was simply invaluable. It was Sir George Cotton, who was instrumental in allaying the panic which had been caused in the city, and who by his timely intervention had been the means of removing certain hardships which the people had to suffer during the earlier stages of the plague administration. It was men like Sir George Cotton to whom the people looked up for support and sympathy in the time of trouble, and he need hardly say that Sir George had amply justified the confidence placed in him by the public of Bombay. His services were not confined to the mercantile community only, whom he very ably represented as the chairman of the Mill-owners' Association, but the keen interest which he took in Municipal matters won for him the highest approbation of the Bombay community. (Applause.)

Mr. Munmohundas then read the address which ran as follows:—

Sir,—We, the undersigned members of the Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, and others, dealing in piece-goods, take this opportunity, on the eve of your retirement from India and final departure from our midst, to place on record our sense of appreciation of the many eminent services rendered by you to the trade and industry of Bombay during your long sojourn among us. It is with feelings of proud satisfaction that we look back upon your long and brilliant career in this city. The gigantic edifice of the local mill industry, which you have raised by your uncommon zeal and marvellous abilities, form the most fitting monument of your splendid work here. In times of stress and trouble, we have always found in you a willing adviser and a valuable guide. In recent years especially, when the blight of plague and famine has been cast over our industries, you have, by means of sage counsel and kind encouragement, helped us to tide safely over many a difficulty. Your gentle and affable nature, genial sympathy, and, above all, your benevolent attachment to the native community in general, have rightly endeared your name to every one whom good fortune brought in contact with you. Our loss, great as it is, is nothing to what the larger interests of the city will suffer by your departure. Our commercial sky is still overcast with threatening clouds. Problems of vital importance to our commerce and industry are daily growing both in volume and intricacy, and Bombay can ill afford to spare men such as yourself, at a time, when persons of ripe experience, keen penetration, and sober thought are needed at the helm of affairs. We have watched with delight your splendid services in the Council of the Municipal Corporation, both as Member and President. Your assiduity in the cause of local self-government, as well as your anxiety to maintain a proper understanding between the rulers and the ruled, have commanded our admiration. At great sacrifices of time and money, you have, in years of plague and famine, worked with untiring zeal and energy for the amelioration of our suffering masses. We observe, with a feeling of personal pride, that these, and like services in numerous other directions, have found some acknowledgment in the exalted honour of Knighthood conferred upon you in 1897 by our Most Gracious Queen-Empress. In conclusion, we wish you a pleasant voyage homewards and an equally useful career in the Mother Country. And we pray for your long life, health and happiness, and offer you this humble token of our hearty and affectionate regard. (Applause.)

The address was put in a silver casket and presented to Sir George Cotton.

Sir George Cotton, in reply, said: Mr. Manmohundas Ramji, Members of the Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association, and other Friends,—I thank you very deeply, indeed, for the great compliment you have paid me in inviting me here this afternoon. I thank you all for being good enough to come here and to bid me as it were a farewell. I thank you, Mr. Manmohundas, for the very kindly way in which you have spoken about the services I have been able to render to the city. I also thank you for the very kind address you have presented to me and also for the beautiful casket. You have been good enough to refer to the very slight services I have been able to render to the city during the plague epidemic. If I have been able to do any good, I must say that it was owing to the mutual confidence that existed between us. But for that confidence I could have done nothing and any result that accrued must be attributed to our joint endeavours. In your address you kindly speak of my well-known attachment to the people of this country. I am deeply attached to the people of this country, and I am proud of it and of the fact that that attachment is reciprocated. During my long stay in India it has been my great privilege to mix closely with all classes, as a trader, as a merchant and as an agent of cotton mills, and as such have been enabled to meet the people and understand them better than others who had not the opportunity of doing so. The longer I have been in this country and the more I know of its people the more I admire and respect them. If there is one trait in their character which is to be admired it is the great patience they have displayed during the time of trouble. I do not think there is any city in the world, the people of which are so patient and noble, as those of Bombay, or who have passed through such trials and troubles as we have passed through during the last three or four years. You have very kindly alluded to my connection with the Municipality. There it has been my great privilege to meet many of my native friends and there I had the opportunity of judging of their good qualities. Of one thing I am perfectly sure, that is, the more we know each other the more we like and respect each other. I am quite sure that the West has something to learn from the East equally as well the East has something to learn from the West. I again thank you for the cordial greeting you have given me. (Applause.)

MILITARY NEWS.

The death is reported at home of Captain Eardly-Wilmot, 45th Sikhs.

Captain C. Jackson, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, has an extension of leave at home, pending retirement.

The families of non-commissioned and warrant officers, struck off the Indian Establishment for service in South Africa, will be sent home by private steamer in cases where accommodation on transports is not available.

The sentence of seven years' penal servitude passed by court-martial at Ranikhet on Private Elliott, of the 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, has been approved by the Governor-General-in-Council.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned a grant of a thousand pounds to Major Mohon, R.A., in recognition of the valuable work he has done for the Indian Ordnance Department.

Captain McDermott becomes Major in the 2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteers.

The period for which Lieutenant-Colonels Wingate and Hutchinson were placed on special duty to investigate the question of compensation for dearness of provisions and forage has been extended by two months.

With the approval of the Secretary of State, the Government of India have sanctioned to officers attached to the Survey Department on active service, the grant of regimental or Staff Corps pay of rank, with staff pay and horse allowance of Field or Assistant Engineers, according to their rank.

Barracks with hospital and accommodation for officers, followers and mules are to be erected at Myitkina.

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Captain A J G Piffard, will sail to-day for South Africa with 7 officers, 4 medical practitioners, 2 warrant officers, 500 syces, 50 salutries, 100 nalbands, 24 native non-commissioned officers' men, 6 private followers; 8 horses and 2 ponies, and No. 3 Veterinary Field Hospital, consisting of 8 British non-commissioned officers and men, 2 men and 18 followers. The above will be under the command of Captain Shea, 15th B. Lancers. The syce corps will be brought to Bombay from Deolali, this morning, in two special trains, for embarkation and will reach at the Prince's Dock, Jetty-shed, at 5-40 and 6 a.m., respectively. The following are the names of the officers:—Major Peytoro, XV Hussars; Captain Shea, 15th Bengal Lancers; Captain Thurnac, 2nd York and Lancashire Regiment; Captain Hildyard, Royal Field Artillery; Lieutenant Peck, 2nd P. Cavalry; Lieutenant Tweedie, Gloster Regiment; Sergeant Major Drayson, A. M. Column; and Sergeant Francis Farrier, No 3, V. F. Hospital.

FAMINE RELIEF IN BOMBAY.

THE PENAL MINIMUM.

On Saturday last we reproduced the letter of the special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," on the above subject, having previously commented on the same. The views of Government on the matter may be gathered from the following official memorandum from the pen of Mr Monteath, I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Government:—The penal wage was introduced in Khandesh in the first instance, because it appeared that very few of the people employed made any attempt to earn more than the Code minimum. There were about 37,000 people supposed to be engaged in metal-breaking in the vicinity of Narga on and practically all—at some of the works absolutely all—were content with that minimum. The great bulk of the people were in the full vigour of health. The tanks at that time were 6 c.ft. of metal for class I and 3 c.ft. for class II. in which the majority of workers are put. The full wage could have been earned by 3 or 4 hours' honest work. Some pretence of work was of course made, but the following facts show that there was no more than pretence. The cost of metal prepared by contract at quarries, and the people in this case were all engaged close to the quarries, is generally under Re. 3 per 100 c.ft. and it is hardly ever in any circumstances more than Rs. 4. In this case the rate worked out to about Rs. 67 per 100 c.ft. although separate provision was made for the children and other dependants.

It has never been considered a matter of primary importance to make famine labour productive. But it is essential not only in the interests of the general community, who have to supply the funds, but for the prevention of widespread demoralization that there should be a test of the need of relief, and the only effective test that has ever been suggested with regard to the able-bodied is the exaction of a reasonable amount of labour in return for the payment made. It is clear in the circumstances abovementioned, that the attempt to apply the test was frustrated either because the people dealt with had other resources or because the Code minimum, which they could get without any substantial work, was found to be sufficient to maintain them without discomfort. In either case the relief works were converted into charity camps and in the former case charity was given at the public expense to persons who were not in need of it.

The most effectual remedy for such an abuse is to give payments strictly in proportion to results, but this course is dangerous when distress is acute and large bodies of people have to be supervised by comparatively small establishments. It was considered expedient to adopt a measure which, although not likely to remove altogether, was calculated to mitigate the evil and was at the same time attended with little risk, and it was accordingly directed that the minimum down to which the wage might be reduced for short work should be 25 per cent. lower than the Code wage, *i.e.* the value of 9 chataks or 18 oz. of grain. The N.-W. P. Code contains a provision, which was in force in 1896-97, for a penal wage of 8 chataks for men and 7 for women, and other codes have a similar provision. It was expressly directed that the penal minimum should be applied only to able-bodied adult workers. Authority has recently been given to fine the bigger working children but only to the minimum prescribed in the Code, and the general method of dealing with children above 8 who do not work properly is to send them to the kitchen.

It was subsequently reported that in other districts the great majority of the workers were content with the Code minimum; in Nasik the proportion on one work was 92 per cent. It was considered desirable to give authority to apply the penal minimum wherever it was found to be necessary. The order (*a*) was as follows:—

"The minimum was reduced in Khandesh only for those capable of work, and it has been explained in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 807, dated 10th February 1900, that the order for reduction in Sholapur applies only to able-bodied adults, that people who arrive at the works in a reduced condition should get the wage of their class until their strength is restored and that the Code minimum be paid to those who are constitutionally weak. It is believed that some minimum is needed to prevent individuals from falling into a state of emaciation, although this result might generally be prevented by vigilance on the part of superior officers, when the establishment is sufficient, but it should be so low that people cannot live on it without some suffering and the able-bodied will thus be constrained to work, or, if they have other resources, induced to go away. Subject to this explanation the value of 9 chataks should now be adopted generally as the limit to which the wage of able-bodied adult workers may be reduced."

Wherever there has been the slightest indication that the penal wage was given to others than those who can work but will not, the mistake has been immediately rectified. It has at the same time been ordered (*b*) that allowance should be made for inexperience in the first three weeks after arrival, that in no circumstances should fines be imposed in the first week and that they should be imposed with discrimination in the next two weeks. It has also been directed (*c*) that the penal minimum should not be applied at all to members of the hill tribes in Khandesh, who generally do not reach the works until they are in a reduced condition and are not habituated to regular labour.

Earth-work cannot be carried on otherwise than by gangs, but the people are as far as possible allowed to form their own gangs, and the members are so interdependent on each other that virtually they must all either idle or work honestly together. Gangs are also ordinarily formed for metal-breaking, but in that case it is easy to separate those who perform their tasks from those who do not. Repeated instructions have been issued that no effort is to be spared to prevent any one suffering from the idleness of others, and from reports received it appears that this result is very fairly attained.

The authority for the statement that a reduced ration on a rather more generous scale was held accountable for the epidemics which swept off multitudes of famine workers in previous famines is not known, but it is of course beside the mark to compare a penal ration with the general wage. It is equally irrelevant to compare it with the prison diet it would be more to the point to contrast it with the penal prison diet, than which is more liberal.

Reports on the effect of the introduction of the penal wage have recently been received, (*d*) and not one of them gives expression to the view that there has in consequence of it been any deterioration in the physical condition of the workers. Except on a few works in Broach, to which reference will be made hereafter, the least favourable epithet which has been applied to the general condition of the workers by any reporting officer, medical or other, has been "fair." It appears that in some districts large numbers of people prefer even the reduced minimum wage without substantial work to a higher wage on condition of honest work. Some who have other resources probably think it worthwhile to stay on the works even for the former. But another probable reason has been suggested by the District Medical Officer of Khandesh, who has found butcher-meat selling in several camp bazaars at the rate of half an anna per seer (2 lbs). It is clear that at that rate the large proportion of people who eat beef can get ample food for even the penal wage. In several districts—notably in Gujarat where that resource is probably not now open to a large extent there is no need to apply the penalty at all.

The case of the Broach district was special. The number of people on works (relief being given simultaneously as in other districts to destitute infirm people in villages and poor-houses) rose to the proportion of one third of the population. There were other reasons for this enormous demand for State aid, but undoubtedly a principal one was that as really large works were not available the people had to be employed mainly on village tanks, and the great bulk of the residents in the talukas, north of the Nerbadda, could earn wages close to their homes. Such a condition at a time of the year when there is no field labour has in all parts of India in previous famines attracted people who were not in need of relief. To check this abuse there was introduced experimentally a scale of wages corresponding generally (including the penal minimum) with that in force in similar circumstances in several districts in Bengal in 1896-97. There were at the same time opened in the taluka south of the Nerbadda larger irrigation works to which people in need of the full Code wages were directed to be drafted. But the few people who did go to these works returned and spread alarms which prevented others from going. In the meantime the statistical returns for February showed an exceedingly high rate of mortality, although during the whole of that month relief was being given on a more extensive and (except in Ahmedabad) more liberal scale than has ever been known in any district in any previous famine of which there is record. Although the statistics had not been compiled there was reason to suspect that the mortality was even greater in March, during the latter half of which only the reduced scale of wages was in force, and some signs of deterioration in physical condition were noticed on some works, but not on others. Although in the circumstances there could be no possible connection between the reduction in wages and the gradually increasing mortality, it was not considered desirable to continue the lower scale while the public health was so unsatisfactory. The Code scale was therefore restored after an interval of only 6 weeks on about half the works and of 7 on the rest.

The wage basis is the price of the staple grains in the camp bazaars. One of the duties of the Special Civil Officers is to see that the grain is sold at the proper price and the shop-keepers are generally required to put up notices of the rates. In order, however, that the workers may have the advantage if they choose of buying in a larger market the bazaar day in the nearest town is made the rest-day. To avoid the necessity of buying on credit it has been insisted (*e*) that new comers should for a time either be paid daily or receive advances.

In accordance with the practice directed to be followed in the last famine and in this the following provision has recently been introduced into the Code:—

"The wages are intended to cover the cost of fuel, but when it is difficult or impracticable for the relief workers to obtain fuel, the Collector may sanction the issue of fuel gratis to them, or the workers may be allowed to take gratis from the forest areas near the works such fuel as they need for their personal use, care being taken to prevent the destruction of any valuable trees."

It is certainly impossible to supply huts for a million and a quarter of people, and if they were supplied, many would not be used in the dry warm weather; many which have been provided are not used. It has been directed (*f*) that in any circumstances they should be made available for the weaker people and young children, and everything that is possible is being done to have shelter ready for such as are likely to require it when the rains commence.

Blankets are provided at the cost of the State for patients in hospitals. The provision of them for other people is regarded as an appropriate object for private charity and many have been supplied by the Committee of the Charitable Fund.

It is undoubtedly true that there is not sufficient establishment available to deal adequately with a number of people which is nearly five times as large as two famine Commissions estimated as the maximum daily average of people likely to require relief and it is not supposed that the rules and orders are perfectly carried out. It need scarcely be said that if the liberal treatment advocated by the special correspondent were adopted the number would be very much larger. The services, however, of all officers of any Department in the Presidency and of those both Civil and Military who could be spared from other parts of India have been made available for famine duty, and efforts are still being made to get more. Non-commissioned officers of Native regiments have been employed and all applicants, whether retired officials, or non-officials, who appeared likely to be competent have been tried. It is as far as possible arranged that payments should be made in the presence of officers of some standing, and that such should supervise the application of the rules regarding the exaction of tasks. Constant inspections by superior officers, the majority of whom have had experience of one previous famine and some of two, indicate that there is not much more amiss than in the circumstances is perhaps inevitable.

The resolutions referred to are given below:—

No. 1104.

Bombay Castle, 23rd February, 1900.

Resolution.—In continuation of Government Resolution, No. 250, dated 17th ultimo, copies of the letter from the Government of India should be forwarded to the Commissioners of Divisions, to all Collectors and to the Public Works Department for communication to Superintending and Executive Engineers.

2. The Government of India have in the latter part of paragraph 3 of their letter correctly apprehended the intention of this Government. The minimum was reduced in Khandesh only for those capable of work, and it has been explained in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 807, dated 10th February, 1900, that the order for reduction in Sholapur applies only to able-bodied adults, that people who arrive at the works in a reduced condition should get the wage of their class until their strength is restored and that the Code minimum should be paid to those who are constitutionally weak. It is believed that some minimum is needed to prevent individuals from falling into a state of emaciation, although this result might generally be prevented by vigilance on the part of superior officers, when the establishment is sufficient, but it should be so low that people cannot live on it without some suffering and the able-bodied will thus be constrained to work or, if they have other resources, induced to go away. Subject to this explanation the value of 9 chataks should now be adopted generally as the limit to which the wage of able-bodied adult workers may be reduced. The Commissioners of Divisions should report after a month what is the effect of this measure, and, if it is small whether they recommend a further reduction to the limit adopted in the North-Western Provinces.

3. It should also be reported whether a reduction of the ordinary wage of the carrier to 14 or 13 chataks is recommended.

4. As many suitable European officers as possible are being employed for the purposes referred to in Paragraphs 6 and 7

figures given for Sholapur indicate that after the introduction of the penal wage finding has been almost universal, but it is not shown how many have been fined to the full extent. On the Sangogi Tank in Bijapur apparently few able-bodied persons earned more than the reduction of even that minimum, but the organization of the work is scarcely complete yet. The introduction of even that minimum in the Satara District is said to have attracted so many that it was abandoned and the system of entire payment by results resumed. These facts indicate that in these districts as in Khandesh there are circumstances which to some extent frustrate the effect of the penal wage which was intended. On the other hand the proportion of workers in Ahmednagar who are fined to the full extent is very moderate, and in Ahmedabad there is said to have been no occasion to apply the penalty at all. For other districts no definite information on this point is given.

2 All the officers who have reported regarding works on which the penal wage has been given are agreed that there has been no deterioration in physical condition, although a different opinion seems to have been expressed by some subordinate officers. There can be no question therefore as to the expediency of continuing it. Even if through causes such as are above mentioned with regard to Khandesh it has not the effect of eliminating all who could do without aid from the State, it at any rate tends to economy, which is very desirable so long as it is not attended with evil results. But the greatest care must be taken that such as work honestly are not subjected to the penalty. The remarks of the Collector and District Medical Officer of Khandesh that the increase of the task will result in an increase of those getting only the penal wage raise a doubt whether proper attention is paid to the repeated instructions on this point. The metal-breaking task referred to seems to be an exceedingly moderate one, and it is remarkable that in Ahmednagar, where it is understood to be the same, metal-breaking is preferred to earth-work and the condition of the people on metal-breaking works in Sholapur is said to be better than that of those employed on earth-work. But much depends on the nature of the stone and on the manner in which it is broken up before being supplied to those employed with small hammers as well as on the capacity and experience of the workers and all these circumstances should be taken into account before it is held that workers are contumaciously idle.

3. The Governor in Council concurs in the view of most of the officers who have expressed an opinion on the point that it is not desirable to carry the reduction further. Such a measure might be applied without injurious effects to such as have other resources or eat flesh, and might have the result of inducing some of them who are not in absolute want of assistance to leave the works and of stimulating others to work, but for other classes the present penal wage is probably as low as is safe. It is to be remembered that individuals who persist in contumacious idleness may be fined down to the value of the work done by them. The Collector of Satara should be informed that his instructions to dispense altogether with a minimum are approved only on the condition that he satisfies himself that the establishment, European and Native, is competent to detect promptly either on the works or in the villages any persons who are suffering from insufficiency of relief. There is a strong presumption that those who remained on the works without earning a living were not contumaciously idle.

4. Further reports should be submitted as to the effect of the reduction by the end of the current month. It is especially necessary to show the proportion of the workers to whom the penal wage is paid and if possible to contrast it with the proportion of those to whom the minimum was paid before the reduction. There should be no difficulty in obtaining this information, but it may be given for selected works which can be regarded as fair specimens of those in various tracts. The questions regarding the reduction of wage for Class II and the extent of European supervision will be separately considered.

5. The attention of the Collector of Khandesh should be invited to the instructions contained in Government Resolution No. 1031-Fam., dated 2nd September 1897, regarding the conditions on which a supply of butcher meat may be allowed on the works.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR RELIF OF NEW ARRIVALS,
No. 9 OF 1900.
Bombay Castle, 2nd January 1900.
RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has reason to believe that on many works the arrangements for the immediate relief of persons who reach them in want are very defective. The provisions contained in Sections 82 and 84 (revised) of the Famine Relief Code are often altogether ignored. The want of sufficient establishment doubtless makes it difficult to comply with the requirement contained in the former section, but if so, the necessity for acting on the latter is all the greater, and His Excellency in Council desires that adequate arrangements shall without fail be made on all works for assisting at once the new applicants who are without resources or who cannot get credit from the grainsellers. Such as arrive in so reduced a condition that they are unfit for work should be fed in kitchens, where they exist, otherwise get notes from the Special Civil Officer authorizing grain-sellers to advance meals of grain until they are able to work, and similar notes should be given to those who though fit for work have no means of livelihood till the day of payment, the cost of the grain in the latter case being subsequently deducted from the amounts due for work in easy instalments.

Careful attention is also invited to Section 69 and Section 84 (b). There is reason to believe that in some cases people who have applied for employment on works have been simply told that employment was not available for them. This risk of such procedure is obvious. On many works it is necessary to limit the number of persons employed, and when there is a sudden rush of applicants for employment, the establishment needed to deal with them may not be ready. But in all such cases the fullest advantage must be taken of Section 84 (b). The officer in charge of the work must draft such as he cannot employ to other works and the concession specified in that provision must be allowed. People who come to works in distress must not be allowed to wander about in despair.

PROVIDING SHELTER FOR THE LABOURERS ON RELIEF WORKS.
Bombay Castle, 14th February 1900.

Memorandum from the Public Works Department of the Secretariat, No. E.—225, dated 5th February 1900:—

"Passed on.

"2. Under the orders contained in Bombay Famine Code, paragraph 88, the Collector is to determine the amount of hutting accommodation to be provided, but Government in this Department agree with the Superintending Engineer, C.D., in considering that immediate arrangements should always be made on works for the proper hutting of weakly people and those with small children.

"3. But that hutting is not required for the majority of the labourers for the present, i.e., on works which will not last beyond April.

"4. In certain exceptional cases, where the camps are in very much exposed bleak spots and a long way from villages, hutting for all may be required and would then be provided at the discretion of the local officers.

"5. In every case however of works which will last till May and longer, hutting materials should be collected without delay, and hut provided of suitable quality and design for the full number of people."

Resolution.—The views expressed in paragraphs 2—5 of the memorandum from the Public Works Department are accepted and should be communicated to the officers concerned for information. It will hereafter be determined what works it will probably be necessary to carry on after the rains commence, and hutting should be provided for the number of people estimated to be likely to be employed on them.

(*a*) *Vide* Government Resolution No. 1104, dated 23rd February 1900.
(*b*) Government Resolution No. 937, dated 16th February 1900.
(*c*) Government Resolution No. 1953, dated 6th April 1900.
(*d*) *Vide* Government Resolution No. 2189, dated 5th May 1900.
(*e*) Government Resolution No. 9, dated 2nd January 1900.
(*f*) Government Resolution No. 906, dated 14th February 1900.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 18th May, 1900.

The following extract from "Gazette of India" is published for information:—

MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

The undermentioned members of the Volunteer Force are granted the Volunteer Long Service Medal under the provision of clause 12, I. A. C. of 1895.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery—Company Sergeant-Major Sydney William Chart and Gunner Isaac James Palmer.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

"HAIR PRESERVED AND BEAUTIFIED" by using the only reliable preparation, ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, which restores the hair, promotes the growth, and strengthens the roots more effectually than anything else. For fair or grey hair use ROWLAND'S GOLDEN MACASSAR OIL which does not stain or darken the hair or linen. Sold by Stores and Chemists.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Burke presiding.

DRAINAGE CONNECTIONS.

The Corporation considered letter from the Commissioner, requesting approval to the proposals regarding the carrying out of the work of house and street drainage connections.

The Commissioner in his letter stated that in the current year's budget an item of Rs. 1,25,000 had been entered for the work of house and street drainage connections, including a sum of Rs. 20,844 for establishment charges. The above amount at an estimated average rate of Rs. 60 for each street connection allowed of the construction of 1636 street connections or about 5 1-2 connections per diem taking 300 days as the probable number of working days during a year. There were 17,113 unconnected houses in the drained area of the city, and assuming, that only the amount of the grant in the year's budget were repeated in each succeeding year, the whole work would take over ten years to complete. It was a fact not to be disputed that the present unhealthy state of the city was in a measure due to want of completed drainage, and that point had been brought very prominently forward by Mr. Santo Crimp in his report on sub-soil drainage; it was obviously, therefore, of the utmost importance to complete the house-connection drainage as early as possible. The work could be finished in four years. It was proposed to undertake the connection of 17,113 houses in the four years. For 1900-1901 a grant of Rs. 2,45,780 plus Rs. 37,144 for establishment charges would be necessary. Against that amount Rs. 1,25,000 having already been sanctioned in the current year's budget Rs. 1,28,924 would have to be provided, and for each of the three succeeding years a sum of Rs. 3,12,144 would be required.

Dr. Katrak proposed that the Commissioner's proposals be approved, and the Standing Committee asked to provide the necessary funds.

Mr. Lund seconded the proposition.

Mr. A. F. Unvala appealed to the Commissioner to consult the interests of poor houses-owners, who were sued in the Small Causes Court for drainage improvements, and as they were unable to pay the charges, the Chief Judge of the Court was, in many cases, with the consent of Municipal solicitors, obliged to pass decrees for the amount to be paid in small instalments spread over a number of years. He knew of a case in which two poor minors whose house was not worth more than Rs. 2,000 were made to pay Rs. 750 for house-connections. After liquidating the claims of the mortgagee, the unfortunate minors had a very small sum left to them. Under Section 260, the Commissioner had the power without giving the house-owners any option, to do the work himself, and it would be well if he exercised that option in the case of very poor house-owners. Under section 494 he could declare such expenses as "improvement expenses," and it was essentially necessary that they should be declared as such in the case of poor house-owners, who might be made to pay those expenses by small instalments spread over a number of years.

Mr. K. N. Wadia thought that if the Commissioner were to act in the case of poor house-owners in the way suggested by the last speaker, there would not be much of hardship.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee gave an instance in which a poor house-owner was not in a position to pay the improvement expenses, and the sum had to be written off. He asked the Commissioner if he would be able to complete the work as stated in his letter. The Commissioner had better spend Rs. 1,25,000 for the present, and if he required more funds he should come to the Corporation, who would cheerfully grant it. The drainage connections must be carried out with great care and caution, and it must be seen that instead of its being a health-giving drainage system it did not become a health-destroying system.

Dr. Dinshaw Master, agreeing with the last speaker, thought that the work must be proceeded with cautiously.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta was sorry that though the question had been threshed out in every possible way for a number of years, members should criticise the proposals of the Commissioner, who deserved every credit for coming before them and pointing out that the work must be carried out in the way recommended by him. The Commissioner after consultation with Mr. Santo Crimp had come to the conclusion that the work should be expedited, and the proposal made by that officer was one which ought at once to be accepted by the Corporation.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

On the motion of Dr. Katrak, as recommended by the Standing Committee in pursuance of a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, sanction was given to the disbursement, from surplus cash balance of Rs. 672, the amount of grain compensation proposed to be paid to 112 employes drawing less than Rs. 10 per mensem in certain temporary establishments.

COMPLAINT ABOUT BUFFALOES.

The Standing Committee forwarded a letter from Mr. Shamrao M. Rele regarding the alleged nuisance caused by buffalo stables and a buffalo yard in First Pinjrapol Street, and suggested that the applicant be informed that the Corporation could not interfere in the matter.

On the motion to record the resolution of the Standing Committee Mr. S. D. Khote said the matter was a very serious nuisance. The street was a narrow one in a crowded district and some 500 buffaloes passed and repassed throughout the street during a day. It was a general washing-place for buffaloes. He proposed as an amendment that a committee, consisting of Messrs. P. M. Mehta, Wadia C. Setalvad, and Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed be appointed to see if the nuisance could be stopped or mitigated.

Dr. De Monte seconded the amendment.

Mr. Dhondi, who observed that he was not in favour of Mr. Khote's buffalo committee—(laughter)—the Commissioner should give his attention to the matter.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed said the nuisance was a real one. If the Corporation adhered to its bye-laws they could compel people to provide separate washing places for each stable. He proposed that the matter be referred back to the Standing Committee for reconsideration. Rao Bahadur Dhakjee Cassinath seconded the amendment.

Dr. Dinsha Master thought that the Commissioner had power to deal with the nuisance and moved as a further amendment that the resolution of the Standing Committee be recorded and the Commissioner be requested to take the necessary steps to minimise the nuisance.

Mr. Carsondas Chabilda seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta said the real cause of complaint seemed to be the impeding of traffic by the passing of the buffaloes through the street. With that the Corporation had nothing to do and the persons who complained should go to the Police Commissioner. If fees were charged for the use of the Pinjrapol as a washing-place the trustees of the Pinjrapol should be applied to.

Mr. Unvala said the Commissioner had been advised by the solicitors of the Corporation that nothing could be legally done in this matter. He suggested that Mr. Shamrao Rele should solve the difficulty by taking action under Section 515 of the Municipal Act against the Commissioner for neglecting to have a nuisance abated.

Upon the voting the whole of the amendments were rejected and the original proposition of the Standing Committee was recorded.

SECRETARY TO THE JOINT SCHOOLS' COMMITTEE.

Priority having been granted for the consideration of the appointment of the Acting Secretary to the Joint Schools' Committee during the absence of Mr. N. B. Masani on furlough for six months, the Secretary read an application from Mr. R. P. Masani, M.A., an assistant in the Municipal Secretary's Office.

Mr. Rustom Cama proposed that Mr. R. P. Masani be appointed. There was only one application and he thought the appointment should be given to an outsider or one who had not served on the Joint Schools' Committee. Mr. Unvala seconded the motion.

Mr. Khote said the Joint Schools' Committee had recommended another gentleman—Mr. Taki—for the post. He was at present a Government officer, and if they accepted the suggestion that a man should not be appointed because he had served under the Secretary to the Committee it would put a stop to all promotion. He moved as an amendment that Mr. Taki be appointed.

Rao Bahadur Dhakjee Cassinath seconded the amendment.

Mr. Wadia said he was told that the recommendation of the Joint Schools' Committee had not been made by a formal meeting, but by a circular signed by a majority of the members. He wanted to know why the matter had not come before them in the proper way.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta and the Joint Schools' Committee did not seem to have acted in the matter as they ought to have done. He understood that the Secretary had already gone on leave, but he had no right to go until he had obtained permission from the Corporation who appointed him. He was very jealous of appointments in the gift of the Corporation, and they should not be given to an officer because he had served in this or that department or was an officer of Government. He would object to anybody saying that because he had served under the Joint Schools' Committee he was entitled to the appointment of Secretary of that Committee. However, as the appointment was only for a short time and as it was desirable not to dislocate the work he would move as an amendment that without prejudice to the future Mr. Taki be appointed at present. He thought that would be a fair compromise and might not give occasion for any question of racial prejudice or distinction. He would add a rider that in future when there was a question of leave before the Joint Schools' Committee they must bring it before the Corporation in proper time.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded this amendments.

Mr. Unvalla observed that by accepting Mr. Mehta's proposition they would be accepting the recommendation of the Committee which it was pointed out was thoroughly irregular.

Mr. Kabraji explained that Mr. Masani, the Secretary, left Bombay on medical certificate after obtaining leave from the Municipal Commissioner who he believed was the proper authority.

Mr. Khote at this point withdrew his amendment in favour of that of Mr. Mehta.

Mr. Macdonald urged that consideration ought to be given to the person who had acted in the very closest connection with the department. Mr. Taki had been engaged for years there and intimately knew the working of the department. He had yet to learn that Mr. R. P. Masani knew anything about the management of Schools which was essential in the gentleman appointed. Mr. Taki was a School Inspector. A great deal of fault had been found with the appointment by circular, but he always understood that the written word was much better than that which was spoken. (Laughter.) Mr. Setalvad, who supported Mr. Taki's appointment and Mr. Wacha both admitted that the Joint Schools' Committee had committed a constitutional error.

The Municipal Commissioner said that if there was any blame in the matter some of it attached to him. He did not desire to make this appointment because he didn't know anything of the candidates and probably the Joint Schools' Committee were better able to say which of the gentlemen should be appointed. But in reference to Mr. Masani's leave which he sanctioned he had not the least intention that he should go away until the Corporation had made an acting appointment in his place.

On a division Mr. Mehta's amendment was carried by 17 against 13 and Mr. Taki was appointed.

The Corporation then adjourned until Monday next.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., to-day, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Mindie & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	1	0	19
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri ...	12	11	58
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	20	7	50
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill ...	3	1	13
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	10	5	45
F Parel, Sewri and Sion ...	7	3	12
G Mahim and Worli ...	7	3	13
Water Division ...	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	15	27
Total ...	60	45	223
Total plague deaths to date...	74,429	63,546	
Same date last year ...	36	537	136

SMALL-POX.

Attacks ...	3
Deaths ...	2

CHOLERA.

Attacks ...	6
Deaths ...	4

BANDORA.

Four cases and one death from plague were reported within the limits of Bandra Municipality on the 16th instant.

PREVENTIVE OPERATIONS.

THE following is summary of Plague Operations during the week ending the 4th May:—

The total number of cases and deaths in the Presidency, including the Native States, fell to 1,252—925 being a decrease of 205—324 on the figures of the previous week. Plague declined in the districts of Thana and Ratnagiri, in the town of Karachi, and Aden, and in the Native States of Kolhapur, Cutch and Janjira. The recrudescence at Mandvi is attributed to the insanitary condition of the town. Outside Bombay City the worst infected places were Karachi, Cutch-Mandvi and Aden. There was no appreciable change in the rest of the infected areas.

Ahmednaggar and Savantvadi returned imported cases only.

The total number of infected places in the Presidency, including Native States, fell from 50 in the week previous to 41.

During the week the following places were re-infected:

Palsee and Ambivli in the Thana District.

Abnormal total mortalities were reported from the following uninfected places:—

	Total mortality.	Average.
Ahmedabad ...	811	131
Sholapur ...	202	65
Surat ...	173	102·75
Broach ...	133	32·7
Nagar ...	120	46
Nasik ...	65	21·6
Barsi ...	64	25
Pandharpur ...	63	20
Sangamner ...	56	4·6
Mandvi (in Surat) ...	37	4
Ankleshvar ...	25	8·6
Amod ...	15	3
Panvel ...	9	3

The total mortality of the following infected places also exceeded the average after deducting the plague deaths:—

	Total mortality.	Average mortality.	Plague deaths.
Karachi ...	395	57	187
Bandra ...	62	9·1	28
Bulsar ...	32	10	1

The following Districts and Native Sates remained free from plague during the week:—Districts—Ahmedabad, Bijapur, Broach, Dharwar, Kaira, Kanara, Khandesh, Nasik, Panch Mahals, Poona, Satara, Shikarpur, Sholapur, Thar and Parkar, Upper Sind Frontier, Native States, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, Dharampur, Mahi Kantha, Palanpur, Rewa Kantha, Sachin, Savanur.

The village of Dhamangaon in the Shevgaon Taluka and Ghodegaon in the Nevasa Taluka, Ahmednagar District, were declared uninfected.

The following is a summary of Plague Operations in Bombay City during the week ending the 28th April:—

The total number of deaths reported from the cemeteries was 1,902, being a decrease of 153 compared with the figures of the preceding week. 44 deaths were not traceable in the City. Including cases treated as suspicious there were 805 plague deaths and 97 from measles and small-pox, leaving 1,000 to ordinary causes against an average death-rate of 634. The Bhuleshvar Section showed a slight increase in the death-rate; while the mortality of the Mandvi, Dhobitalao, Khetwadi, Mahalaxmi, Byculla, Mahim and Worli Sections slightly decreased. During the week ending the 7th April the number of departures from Bombay exceeded that of arrivals by 687; the population of the City being estimated at about 6,66,500. The total number of inoculations performed in the City up to the end of the week under report was 1,87,359.

The figures for plague attacks, deaths, and total mortality are compared below:—

Period	Plague Attacks.*	Plague Deaths.*	Total Mortality.
Week ending 29th April 1899 ...	487	360	1174
Do 7th April 1900 ...	902	697	2414
Do 14th April 1900 ...	786	611	2274
Do 21st April 1900 ...	697	515	2058
Do 28th April 1900 ...	564	435	1902

* Suspicious attacks and deaths are not included.

The admissions to Hospitals and Camps are shown in the following statement. 548 plague cases were under treatment at the beginning of the week. 257 were admitted during the week. Recoveries and deaths were 109 and 185 respectively. Appended are also statements showing information in regard to the plague operations and in regard to inoculation.

The following is a summary of results of Railway Medical Inspection, Bombay Presidency, for the week ending the 4th May:—

During the week 15 plague cases were detected; 7 actually suffering when removed from trains, and 8 developing plague within short periods after removal. 11 of the above were detected at Kalyan, all from Bombay; 1 at Palghar from Bombay; 1 at Anand from Dakor and 2 at Poona from Bombay 447 passengers in all were detained for observation; 5,055 were subjected to the clinical thermometer test, and 4,920 disinfected as follows, viz., at Anand 703, at Bhusaval 1,091, at Dhond 217, at Hubli 193, at Bagalkot 93, at Poona 2,593, and at Dohad 25.

In all 1,111 plague cases have been detected up to the end of the week under the revised system; 698 of these have died, 379 have recovered, 11 have been transferred, and 23 remained under treatment.

Results of Sea Inspection at Bombay for the week ending the 27th April.

During the week 1,878 out-going vessels, including native sailing craft, with 27,273 crew and passengers were medically examined. 584 passengers were rejected. The clothing, bedding and boxes of 1,140 outward bound persons were disinfected.

During the week 2 cases of plague (fatal) and 51 of small-pox in the infective stage were detected from outward inspections.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 12th May, 1900:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1900-1901 ...	16,440,000
2 Remitted from 1st April, 1900, to 12th May, 1900 ...	737,664
3 Balance to be remitted from 13th May, 1900 to 31st March, 1901 ...	15,702,336

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE STOCK MARKETS.

THE TRADE BOOM.

AMERICAN COTTON AND WHEAT TOPICS.

LONDON, APRIL 27.

A DEPRESSING influence in the stock markets is the stiffness of money rates, the Bank of England being in full control and making the most of it. But it has so far affected chiefly the gilt-edged stocks and perhaps Home Rails. The latter have, however, their own trouble to contend with, and it is developing into a somewhat formidable one—viz, the fear that Continental travel by English people will be greatly curtailed in view of the pro-Boer sentiments prevailing abroad which foreshadow anti-English outbreaks. The American market has again passed through sharp fluctuations, with a final recovery. The cause of the weakness is characteristic of Yankee methods, if the reports can be credited, that a "Bear" raid in Wall-street on the stocks of the Steel and Wire Company, led by the Company's own manager, was specially gotup in order to smash the market for American Railroad stocks. Apparently, however, conditions are as yet too favourable in the United States, in view of cheap money and continued large traffic increases, to permit the "Bears" to achieve any great measure of success, and the tables might easily be turned upon them. The West Australian market at one time made considerable progress, but the highest prices touched have not been maintained, chiefly owing to a renewed crop of rumours concerning the Associated Mine. Apart from the Associated sore, matters look, however, brighter, and the Kangaroo section is likely to move pretty freely in case of a British success in South Africa. In the British Columbian section Le Roi has achieved a further advance, and amongst other mines Stratton's Independence has received most attention at 3. The Industrial market has shown dulness, with moderate improvements here and there, which has, however, been altogether overshadowed by the further break in Allsopps. This occurrence has given rise to a great deal of adverse discussion, and enforces previous repeated warnings as to the reckless policy of acquiring tied houses at extravagant prices which has been adopted by many of the breweries. New prospectuses are as yet shy to make their appearance, and the few that have seen the light of day have not scored any startling success.

The Bank of England appears to be reaping a golden harvest at present, and it certainly is in complete control of the Money Market just now. A considerable portion of the National War Loan has been paid up in full, against the allowance of 2 per cent. discount, and thus the surplus funds available have been reduced, the Bank being therefore able to charge 5 per cent. for loans, while the rate of discount for three months' bank bills is from 4 to 4 1-8 per cent. Of course, these high rates suit the other lenders of money also down to the ground, and Lombard-street, on the principle that the wish is father to the thought, is prophesying stiff money for a long time to come. This is hardly likely, and after the next instalment on the War Loan has been cleared off, on May 3, there is a prospect of returning ease.

An agreement has been arrived at in respect of the cotton wage dispute in South Lancashire, and all is now peace within the borders of the staple industry. The masters negotiated a settlement by the cardroom operatives striking a clause out of the Brooklands agreement. Whether this is an important matter or not we cannot say, but we are glad there is to be no widespread stoppage of machinery. That is good news.

There will not be much complaint anent the dividend on Costa Rica Rails. The distribution of 4s. per share is well above market expectations, and the directors hold out hopes for the future. That is good. But the fact that the directors have taken £1,000 from the reserve in order to make up the dividend is not nearly so satisfactory. These expectations of better times are no excuse for bad finance. It would have been better to have reduced the dividend below the 2 per cent. basis of the past two years rather than adopt so unsatisfactory a method of procedure. The shares now stand at 4, which is equal to the highest point touched last year.

The statement made the other day to the effect that the Leyland shipping combination had fallen through is confirmed by an official communication which states that "it has been determined not to proceed, for the present at any rate, with the suggested amalgamation of the Atlantic Transport Company and F. Leyland and Company (Limited)." There is no particular cause for sorrow in this announcement. The combination mania is threatening to have serious consequences in bad times, seeing that the multiplication of capital on the present basis of earnings is regarded as a matter of course. In regard to the Leyland combine, it is thought that a few modifications will be made, and that the scheme in another form will come before the public before many months have passed.

The changes to note, as judged from the usual monthly comparative tables of Stock Exchange values published by the *Bankers' Magazine*, are as insignificant as the volume of business passing, the list of representative securities showing merely a depreciation of about £9,000,000, the figures being as follows;—Aggregate value of 325 representative securities on March 20,1900 £3,177,472,000, April 20, 1900. £3,168,735.000, Decrease £8,737,000, Considering the dearness of money, investment securities have been comparatively steady. English railway stocks were inclined to be firm at one time, speculation in some of the Southern stocks being stimulated by anticipations of Paris Exhibition traffic. The movement, however, never proceeded far, and the gains established in that direction were entirely lost. Prior charge stocks of many of the companies declined on dear money. American railroad stocks fluctuated considerably during the month, and were at one time decidedly buoyant. The improvement was not maintained, however, and on balance prices are slightly easier than a month ago. Foreign Government securities have been a comparatively firm market. A few foreign railways have improved slightly, but prior charge stocks of foreign rails are lower. Notwithstanding the dearness of money, English bank shares have fallen. Foreign and colonial banking institutions, on the other hand, show some improvement. In miscellaneous markets the principal feature has been the improvement in the shares of shipping companies.

The condition of trade and industry which in the United States is described by the effective and suggestive name of a boom, and in this country is commonly spoken of as revival, has now prevailed for the longest period in the recorded history of such phenomena. The upward movement of business began in latter part of 1895, and was considerably accelerated in 1896. In 1900, the boom is still with us, and there is no present indication that it has spent its force. On the contrary, prices are higher and firmer, and the demand for minerals, metals, and commodities generally, is stronger than it has been at any former period in the history of this very singular economic manifestation. The whole duration of the movement cannot as yet be fixed with precision. It may, indeed, continue for yet a couple of years, or it may come to an end before the close of the current year, although the latter event, in view of what is actually known as to the state of business, is in the highest degree improbable. But in any event it will have lasted, from first to last, for fully five years, which is the longest period of continuous trade prosperity that has ever been known in the chequered and eventful history of commerce and industry.

One of the most striking and characteristic features of the present boom is its universality. It would probably be difficult to define with precision exactly where and under what exact circumstances it originated. It is at any rate certain that in 1896, the British output of coal took a very pronounced leap—namely, from 189 millions to 195 millions of tons; and that in the kindred pig iron industry there was a corresponding advance from rather under 7 3-4 millions to nearly 8 3-4 millions of tons. In the same year the value of the exports of British and Irish produce rose from 226 millions to 240 millions sterling, and there were all the other usual symptoms and evidences of a better condition of trade. These phenomena about the middle of 1896 became more appreciable on the continent of Europe, although they were not observed in the United States until the latter part of 1898. The most extraordinary feature of the boom, looking at it in its widest and most general aspect, is the demand for coal, and the effect of that demand on production and prices. Every user of coal throughout the world is to-day paying 50 per cent. more, at least, for his fuel than he did five years ago. In a large number of countries, consumers cannot always get their wants supplied even after they have met that serious increase of charge.

We hear that a case of uncommon interest will shortly figure in the list of commercial causes at the Law Courts, turning as it does upon the liability for half-a-million sterling of gold commandeered by President Kruger in the course of the present hostilities in South Africa. Mr. Carver, Q. C., has been briefed as leading counsel to represent the plaintiff mining company, while Mr. Joseph Walton, Q. C., and Lord Robert Cecil, Q. C., will represent the defendant. The dispute arises between the underwriters, and the Court will have to determine who has to pay the forfeit.

Generally the weekly circular of Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York, dated April 18, is the reverse of optimistic on the score of prices. The text of the circular is as follows:—"Interrupted by the Easter holidays abroad, our market has been controlled by the influences bearing upon the home markets, and while earnest efforts have been made to advance prices, quotations are practically unchanged for the week. The statistical position has been exploited on every side without attracting any new speculation; the support to the market coming almost entirely from those who having committed themselves to an advance, are endeavouring by large transactions to create another active speculation. As a result of the interest created by these operations, rumours of threated manipulation of this or that delivery are more or less current, with the effect of creating a desire on the part of outside holders to secure the profits they have on their holdings and to withdraw from active speculation until the situation is more certain. These efforts to induce another active speculation have caused the small and timid short interest to cover and also await results, as the factors upon which they are depending are too slow in operation to contend against an active bull propaganda. And yet the declining tendency of trade at home and in Manchester, to which attention was called six or eight weeks ago, is now admitted to call for careful consideration. Here the closing of some of the steel mills because of accumulated stocks has come as a shock to those who had not considered the possibility of a set-back in trade. They now ask if the same conditions can exist in the cotton goods trade, or whether the fact that Fall River reports no sales of print cloths for weeks is only an instance of a retarded demand rather than of accumulated supplies of goods. From Oldham and Manchester the accounts are distinctly less favourable during the past month, if the reports in the trade journals can be credited; and the reasons given are the falling off in the demand from India and the discovery of a larger supply of yarns and goods than was believed to be in stock. In favour of an advance is the statistical position with the small stocks in Liverpool, and New York, and on the other side is the supply held by spinners, the comparatively high price, the decline in trade, and the prospective planting for the new crop. There seems no doubt that every effort will be made to plant the largest crop on record, and that the weather on the whole has been favourable for these preparations. In some sections of the Mississippi Valley heavy rains have interfered with farm work, but we consider the situation decidedly better than at this time last season."

In their "Chicago Market Letter" dated April 18 Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co. say, with reference to the wheat position, that the market had been unsatisfactory; and they continue their remarks as follows:—"The Government report giving condition of the crop at 82 was a surprise, and price jumped about 1c., but slowly dragged off. The law condition in Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, as given by the Government, is not fully credited by the trade and failed to stimulate speculative buying. The past few days needed rains have fallen over the entire winter wheat, and the outlook seems favourable to more than an average crop. Spring wheat seeding is progressing without complaint. Demand for both wheat and flour is poor, while receipts at primary markets are large. The visible supply decreased 139,000, against increase of 71,000 last year. 'Bradstreets' world's visible decreased 2,300,000, against 686,000 decrease last year. The market lacks volume. Holdings of May are still large, and, delivery-day now fast approaching, we think a little buying will be needed to support present prices, with nothing new in sight to induce it." As regards maize the same authorities report as follows:—"The features of the week have been a moderate but unsatisfactory demand, large receipts and a gradual liquidation by holders. Some effort was made to bull it on cold, wet weather, but manifestly it is too soon yet to be alarmed about corn planting. The visible supply increased 1,770,000. Last year it decreased 2,153,000. Reports from the interior continue to say farmers not selling and no corn in cribs, so we are inclined to think smaller receipts will come later. At the moment, however, the selling is better than the buying. Navigation is practically open, and in two or three weeks stocks should decline rapidly."

THE RIPON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE seventeenth ordinary general meeting of the members of the Ripon Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held at the company's registered office, 33, Hornby Road, within the Fort, in the city of Bombay, yesterday, under the presidency of Sir George Cotton, Kt. and transacted the following business, viz:—

(1.) The directors' report and audited balance sheet and profit and loss account made up to 31st December 1899, was adopted.

(2.) A dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share for the year ended 31st December 1899, was declared.

(3.) Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation were re-elected.

(4.) Auditors were appointed.

An extraordinary general meeting of the company was held for the purpose of considering the undermentioned resolution, that is to say:—

That the exceptions to clause 97 of the company's articles of association be amended by inserting after the words "that no director shall vacate his office" the following words, namely, "by reason of his leasing or selling any property to the company or by reason of his lending any money at interest to the company."

This was unanimously passed and it was resolved to convene another extraordinary general meeting, on Monday, the 11th June next, to confirm the above special resolution.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Allix Maurice	Empochie W	Moore E F
Arudh Theodor	Enfield N	Morgan Mrs
Aubett, Charles	Fenzi L G	Morritz M
Bagram J G	Fortesque W M Mrs	Norton Mrs
Berman Leon	Powle M Miss	Paton Frank E
Bignell, It L	Gables Mrs	Percival Alice Miss
Bishop Annie, Miss	Gardner Mrs	Ravian G
Boyd, W H	Goodman G	Revoilha Pierre
Brown George	Grinberg D	Sapira Maria
Burke W P	Guriba, B	Scheer Sachar
Carew Gerald	Harlow F Mrs	Smith T
Castleman, Miss	Heaney John Pulling	Sorabjee D Chinoy
Cessier Horol Mrs	Hill denry	Steinhart Lisse
Ciche Bertha de	Huey, A W Miss	Taylor C J D Miss
Combes J C	Hulme G A	Taylor E Davis
Crienton Mrs	Hutchinson J B	Taylor Wm
Czarloryston Witold	Johnson L E	Temple Harris
D'Almeida, Frnkin	Johnstones, A	Tubbs, Stanley W
Daly W	Kampton Napier	Valsami Dionisio
Danis J E	Krolin Juan	Vanasen N G
Davidson N	Lamacraft H	Waadman Herman
Dearing Fanny Mrs	Lamb E A Miss	Weighell Miss
Dezso, David	Liddon R K	West Miss
Dobey N D	Madete P O	Wightwick A Dr
Donald Alfred	McDonnell Susie Miss	Winsler Mrs
D'Souza O S		Worthington O Dr.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.

Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world. In bottles, 1s. 1½d., and upwards.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY

PURELY PERSONAL.

"An hour ago I passed Colonel Baden-Powell's 'cosy corner' on the stoep of his house. Our commander had finished his official despatch, and was warbling a musical ditty. He began to warble a few hours after we dusted down the Boers on that memorable first Saturday, and he has scarcely ceased warbling since. He whistles like a schoolboy, and when one hears his notes it is impossible not to believe that all is well. Tell it not in Gath," continues the "Pall Mall" war correspondent in Mafeking, in a delightfully breezy letter to his paper," but some of us know that the gallant Colonel is also about as good a skirt-dancer as any that ever 'brought down the house' and a few favoured individuals who were invited to dine with him the other evening still talk of the many accomplishments with which he kept the sides of the room a-shake and gained applause that made the hands of the applauders feel sore next day. He is a wonderfully tireless man, ever on the alert, ever with one eye on the enemy and the other divided between the town and that nightmare, the native stadt. Some say that he never sleeps, and I half believe that statement.

"I have frequently seen him myself at the peep of day crossing the veldt on his return to town after visiting all the works, with the customary tune on his lip; and half an hour afterwards he was on the roof with his glasses glued to his eyes, having an early look at the enemy. Later on he takes a constitutional walk up and down before his quarters, like one doing sentry-go. An hour or so later he is on the stoep writing his diary, generally with his left hand, for with his wonderful foresight he has recognised that in pursuing his trade he may lose his right, and he does not wish to be left in the lurch. But was it not Ruskin who encouraged Mrs. Baden-Powell to have him taught to draw with both hands when a child? Again he is on the roof once more, having another look at the enemy, and if everything is particularly quiet he trusts the look-out men and goes to his nook to dip into a novel or have a stretch under his mosquito curtain. I always know that he is there as I pass when I see a pair of tan boots sticking out.

The King of Sweden, who is now in England, is said by those who know him to be a truly delightful man. Of course, the descendant of a Bernadotte is only a sovereign of second rank; but, as Burns wrote, 'a man's a man for a' that." There is not the least bit of swagger, pretension, or nonsense about this genial and polished gentleman. Tall, with a short white beard, most aristocratic appearance, and charming manners, he converses admirably on every subject. Emphatically a man of peace, in his own land he labours to unite the hearts of the Swedes and Norwegians; abroad, he is on a holiday and enjoys himself with all the zest of a schoolboy. The King has received the priceless gift of the gods—that of never getting old at heart.

It is a notorious fact in the Army that Sir Charles Warren is not always an easy man to get on with. This is partly owing, no doubt, to his strength of character and his unwillingness to occupy any but the premier position in any situation in which he may be placed. Reading between the lines of the Spion Kop despatches, it is easy to see that there were very serious differences of opinion between him and Sir Redvers Buller throughout the operations for the relief of Ladysmith; and it is not difficult to imagine that the atmosphere of the headquarter's camp on the Tugela must have been particularly sultry the morning after Spion Kop had been evacuated.

Lord Londesborough drank deep of the cup of life, and, judging by the sad and "morne" bearing of his aristocratic demeanour in later years, he found all the dregs bitter. He patronised every sport and every form of the drama. He spent his money royally, until an embarrassment in middle-age brought him on his beam ends. He was a great figure in English social life, and there is not one echo of all those mirthless laughs, not one note of all those dance measures. All is silent, in the silence of the grave.

There are anecdotes of him galore. At a first night, where a young duke was portrayed giving a last Bohemian supper, Lord Londesborough observed to a younger man beside him, "I have given that last supper as the very last half a score of times before I married, and I never was at another man's board on such an occasion without knowing he would be back in the old set within three months—unless he took to taking the chair at charitable meetings. Then he would substitute toast and water for the toasts!"

It is a coincidence that the Prince of Wales, so shortly after his escape from a bullet, should have to hear of the death of Lord Londesborough—a name closely associated with the typhoid fever that nearly cost him his life in 1871. The Prince and Princess together visited Lord Londesborough at Scarborough, and three weeks afterwards the typhoid developed itself in the Prince and in his fellow-guest, Lord Chesterfield. The sanitary arrangements at Lord Londesborough's turned out to have been ineffective, and needless to say the Prince was not again numbered among his guests.

Captain Henry George Coates Phillips, whose name figures in Lord Robert's famous Spion Kop despatches, is an officer of the Welsh Regiment. Of all the officers mentioned in the despatch, he alone received nought but commendation—and high commendation, too. Captain Philips, who is brigade-major of the tenth brigade is still young, being only in his thirty-fifth year. On leaving school he studied for the Indian Civil Service, but after having passed the stiff exams., he decided to enter the Army, which he did at the age of twenty-one, becoming a subaltern in the Welsh regiment. In 1890 he was gazetted captain and became adjutant a year or so later. I was talking of Captain Philips a day or so ago (writes a Cardiff correspondent) to Colonel J. Owen Quirk, O.C., 41st Regimental District, when the gallant Colonel remarked to me: "I always had great faith in Philips. I was in command of the Welsh when he was adjutant. I used to say then that he was the finest adjutant in the British Army, and that, given chances he was bound to make a name for himself."

Some interest attaches to Toll-Gate House from the fact that the late occupant was no less a person than the real original of Sherlock Holmes! That is a rather surprising statement to make, but it is undoubtedly true, for Mr. Wal Paget, the "Black and White" artist, who has just vacated Toll-Gate House, is the gentleman whose form and features became so familiar to the public when the famous series of detective stories were running in the Strand Magazine. Mr. Sidney Paget, brother to Wal, was commissioned to illustrate the stories, and for a long time despaired of finding an appropriate model for what he felt to be an important character. He required a sharp, intellectual, ascetic face, and a long, wiry, lean, athletic figure; and he seemed doomed to want in vain. Suddenly, while talking with his brother, the illuminating inspiration came to him. Wal Paget was the actual man—the identical model he had began to despair about! That was how the real Sherlock Holmes was created, and anybody seeing Mr. Wal Paget to-day would wonder. "Where have I seen that face?" until the pictures of Sherlock Holmes would be recalled and the identification rendered complete.

Lord Curzon, of Kedleston, is the eldest of several brothers, none of whom can be said to reproduce his exceptional good fortune. Next in age to him is the Hon. Alfred Curzon, who married Miss Montague, daughter of the last Lord Rokeby, and who lives close to Derby, and not far from his father's domain. The next brother, the Hon. Frank Curzon, is in the City and is a stock jobber. In appearance and voice he strongly resembles Lord Curzon and has almost exactly the same way of holding himself and pronouncing his words. He has a pronounced constitutional delicacy and generally goes to the Engadine in the winter for a few weeks or more. The youngest brother is the Hon. Assheton Curzon, who is a bullion-broker in the City, and who married Miss Okeover, of the well-known Staffordshire family of that ilk.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

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The general opinion concerning the new product Van Houten's Chocolate for eating—which has now been on sale to the public for some months,—is highly favorable. The public recognise that this Chocolate ranks as highly among chocolates as Van Houten's Cocoa does among cocoas; in other words, that Van Houten's Chocolate excels in delicious flavor, and in wholesomeness of composition.

Every day much harm is done by the excessive consumption of cheap confectioneries and chocolates of inferior quality, doubtful taste and doubtful composition.

Why not abstain from these altogether, and substitute the digestible, wholesome

VAN HOUTEN'S CHOCOLATE (for Eating)?

Tins of Croquettes, and tins of Drops 5½d. per tin.
Tablets 5½d. each, and
Small Bar Tablets at 1d. per Bar.

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The Universal Remedy for Acidity or the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

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STERILIZED—NOT SWEETENED.
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An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:
"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the markets with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely, REAL WORTH."

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THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
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ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

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EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, ENG.

ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING AN IMPROVED Preparation of their CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

"BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola" Reg.

IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

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OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE *Lea & Perrins* IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

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SAUCE.

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
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Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising and important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895.—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one would not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

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"G. B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 5a Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
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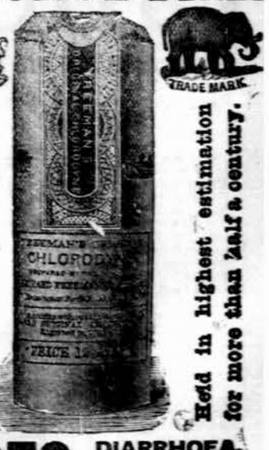

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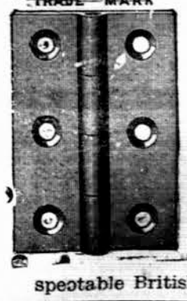

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